The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 197. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS

DeWald & Co.

We nave just received a splendid assortment of Handkerchiefs. In the lot is 50 dozen for ladies. They would be cheap at 20 cents; will be sold for 13 cents.

GEORGE

DE WALD

AND

COMPANY.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Inspector Iten shut off the water supply south of town to-day to make a connection with the Olds wagon works.

Gipsy Queen Emma will positively leave Sept. 1st.

The Nickel Plate railway will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return from Aug 18th to 21st, inclusive, at a rate of $5 60 for the round trip. Tickets good returning until Aug. 27th, on account of German Landwehr. 17-3t

Jacob Cahn sues Frank D. Paulus for $600. C. M. Dawson is attorney for the claimant.

New fall goods constantly arriving at Redlick's Shoe Store.

Headquarters for the finest Bread and Cakes in the city. Give us a trial and be convinced.
16-3t Star Grocery.

A meeting for railroad men and their families is called by prominent railroad men to meet at Wayne street M. E. church to-morrow night at 7:30. All most cordially invited.

Remnant Sale at the BEE HIVE this week. Don't miss it.

Full assortment of ladies' felt hats at 98 cents, at Mrs. J. Baltes, 82 Calhoun street. 16-3t

A new lot of embroideries just received. All Summer underwear sold at cost. All summer shawls at cost. Bargains in every department.
At the Boston Store.

When you desire fresh Creamery and Country Butter, don't forget the headquarters, where it can always be found at the Star Grocery.
16-3t

Herman Helmke has established a boot and shoe business at No. 47 West Main street. He cordially invites all his friends and the public in general to call and examine his stock of boots and shoes, which is full and complete. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices as low as any house in the city. 16-6t

St John's Lutheran Church give an excursion to Warsaw, Thursday, Aug. 23. s-4t

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Laubach are at West Point to visit their son, Mr. Howard Laubach, now a student there. They also go to New York City.

Special -:- Order

ATTENTION! First parade of the Jeffersonian Club. 1,000 Men in Line,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price complete, $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

Headquarters for Campaign Goods, Etc., Etc.

Crayon Portraiture.

Portraits made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. A limited number of pupils will be taught the "art divine." Apply at once.

Sage Kingsbury
Artist.

84 Calhoun street. 15-tf

A HOWLING FARCE!

The Republican National Committee Worse Than at War With Itself —Falsehoods About Democrats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the republican national committee had a meeting yesterday at the republican campaign headquarters, No. 91 Fifth avenue. From the statements made concerning the meeting it must have been more than a lively one. Morton, it is said, kicked all over the traces when they demanded he should put up $20,000 to pay the expenses of Blaine's reception here, and thereby prevent an impending scandal. After much urging the required funds were secured, but only after deep and bitter expressions regarding Blaine had been uttered.

After this matter was settled the question as to what to do with Blaine in the pending campaign was brought up. On this point the committtee went all to pieces. Bitter animosities and personal opinions came to the surface and in such a pronounced way as to show that the republican committee had gone all to pieces as far as harmony is concerned.

Blaine's speech on trusts gave the Harrison men on the committee their first opportunity to vent their spleen. It is authoritatively reported that he used this opportunity to its utmost and that the discussion became so intense as to almost lead to irreparable division.

The Harrison men charge the Blaine men with scuttling their candidate. They said that if republican defeat came this fall, it would be due entirely to the fiasco of Blaine's reception and the fool which Blaine made of himself in his celebrated speech indorsing trusts.

The Blaine men replied that that was all nonsense and that if there was any failure this fall it would be charged entirely to the Harrison managers of the committee.

They openly stated that the democratic committee was in thorough and perfect working order; that it had been going for fully four weeks and that even now in effectiveness it was ten to one against the republican committee.

They said that the republican organization was practically disorganized, or never had been organized; that at the rate it was going on, they might throw up their hands as well to-day as on the evening of the 6th of November, and that unless new blood, represented in skilled men, was installed into the committee, all hope was gone.

The discussion on this point became so acrimonious that in order to avoid a permanent split, Matt Quay pre-emptorily brought the meeting to a close and adjourned it until next week. The Blaine followers, however, were so mad that they have been talking all over town. Quay got wind of this. He is reported to have had a hurried consultation with Dudley and Clarkson. The result of this, it is reported, was a determination on their part to offset the dissensions in their concern by starting rumors concerning the trouble in the democratic national committee.

It was a pretty thin dodge, but they have been working it to-day for all it is worth and succeeded in enlisting a divine, Brother Sheppard, into their cause. Careful investigation made this evening proves that there is not a scintilla of truth in the story. The democratic committee is perfectly harmonious in all its parts. There is no question but that Mr. Brice is thoroughly competent to manage the campaign and has the complete confidence of his associates on the committee. Mr. Brice, on being questioned to-day, said that he had too much to do and life was too short to attempt to answer the republican yarns. He seemed to feel that the story started about him was a great compliment because the republicans would only have attacked him from the knowledge that he was getting in some good work.

MR. JOHN KOCH.

Death of a Well Known and Popular Gentleman.

This morning, after a long and painful illness that culminated in paralysis, occurred the death of Mr. John Koch, a gentleman well and favorably known in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, for he was long a traveling salesman for the pork packing house of his father-in-law, Mr. Fred Eckart.

Mr. Koch was but thirty-eight years of age and a man of such robust health that a year ago no one would think of so early a death for him. His wife and mother and sister, Mrs. Henry Morrell, survive him and a host of friends mourn his early death.

Mr. Koch was a member of the Paulding lodge, K. of P., and his funeral will probably occur Monday afternoon from Mr. Eckart's residence, on East Wayne street

New Jeffersonian Officers.

The committee appointed to elect the officers of the Central Jefferonian club met last night and elected the following officers:

Captain—J. C. Peltier.

Lieutenant, First ward—Fred Daseler.

Lieutenant, Second ward—Patrick Ryan.

Lieutenant, Third ward—Fred Graffe, jr.

Lieutenant, Fourth ward—Otto Nichter.

DRIFTWOOD.

Telegrams Selected from Our Afternoon Associated Press Report—The Latest News.

Calvin Brice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Colonel Lamont said last night there was not a particle of foundation for the published statements to the effect that Mr. Brice was to retire from the chairmanship of the democratic national committee at the request of President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Chairman Barnum had a long informal talk with Chairman Brice. Senators Gorman and Barbour and Chairman Murtah, of the state executive committee, were present at the conference. All declared it was no prearranged meeting, but only an informal conference.

The Hiscock file company, of Lowell, Mass., has closed down and gone into insolvency. Liabilities, $100,000.

The desk of Representative Matson was adorned this morning with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employes of the government bindery, in recognition of his efforts to secure them an annual leave of absence.

There were four deaths from yellow fever in Florida to-day.

Thirty persons are reported killed in a race war in Louisiana.

Rev. Robert H. Collyer will be orator at the unveiling of the Burns statue at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Miss May Counterman, of Lafayette street, is ill,

Mr. W. D. Page is doing local work on the *News*,

Mr. H. G. Olds returned last evening from the north.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Muhler is seriously ill.

The Business Men's exchange will meet Monday evening.

Mr. Adam Beamer, of Marion street, who has been ill, is recovering.

Miss Ella Johnson, of the Western Union office, is up north enjoying her vocation.

Jimmy Doyle, of this city, and a light weight from Peoria, Ill., had a glove fight at Rome City this afternoon.

Rev. S. M. Wagenhals, of this city, has had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him at Columbus, O.

The white man who sought a license to marry a colored woman, yesterday, took his dusky sweetheart to Van Wert, to-day.

Miss Clara Hamler and Miss Ella Ennis, of North Manchester, Ind., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Lauer, of East Lewis street.

Mr. E. J. Bechtold, of Bippus, Ind., is in the city and will spend a few days with his brother, F. J. Bechtold, of the Boston Store, and friends.

The eight-month-old child of Mr. Otto Loewenstern, of 12 Pine street, died this morning and will be buried to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Miss Maud Grove, daughter of Hon. Isaac Grove, arrived in the city this morning from Quincy, Ills., to be with her cousin, Miss Hover, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher sues Frederick Eckert to quiet title to lot 95, original plat, city, namely, the academy property, the object being to annul certain tax deeds, which it is claimed are void as being wrongfully procurred. Judge Robert Lowry is attorney.

CROSSED THE DARK RIVER.

The following is the list of deaths for the week, as reported by the city undertakers:

Henry H. May, aged 27 years, typhoid fever.

Gertrude J. Blanchard, 18 months, cholera infantum.

George C. Iba, 6 months, cholera infantum.

Morris E. Stapleford, 8 years, dyphtheria.

William, a foundling, 15 days, cholera infantum.

John Flood, 21 years, obstruction of bowels.

John Koch, 36 years, paralysis.

Nancy Fleming, 67 years, railroad accident.

Marion B. Crosby, 7 months, cholera infantum.

Henry Koch, 1 month, exhaustion.

Catherine Rhinehold, 58 years, pleuresy.

Lloyd Lathrop, 6 months, spinal meningitis.

William Wolke, 6 months, brain fever.

Luella Dukeman, 3 years, brain fever.

Tillie Mellin, 7 weeks, brain fever.

Alma Ramm, 5 months, marasmus.

Martha Leinker, 6 months, cholera infantum.

Bertha Lommatsch, 26 years, consumption.

Susan Deardorf, 65 years, Bright's disease.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Wheat, stronger, at 75¼c. Corn, steady, at 44¼c Oats, steady, at 25¼c. Flaxseed, $1.19. Pork, firm, $13.75. Lard, steady, at $8.95.

Golden & Monahan have spared no expense to secure the correct Hats and Badges for the Jeffersonian club, Buy the correct style at
Golden & Monahan.

The fall style silk hat for the Hendricks club, is a dandy. For sale only at Fitch, Meyer & Co., 34 Calhoun street.

FOILED.

Daring Bandits Attempt to Rob a Train But Get Into a Lively Fight.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 18.—An attempt was made at 2 o'clock, this morning, by masked men to rob the Union Pacific east bound overland passenger train.

At Dana Station, near Rawlins, three masked men covered the engineer with revolvers and compelled him to throw up his hands.

Brakeman Frank Tillman grappled with one of the robbers, the express messenger came to the rescue and the masked marauders were put to flight, after thirty or forty shots had been exchanged.

Fireman Nash and Brakeman Tillman were seriously wounded, the former being shot in the hip and arm, the latter in the side One robber was dropped, but was carried off by his pals.

AFTER THE PRIZES.

The Rifles and Zollinger Battery Will Return From the Evansville Encampment With a Couple of Them.

Our military companies, the Fort Wayne Rifles and the Zollinger battery, will be in camp, at Evansville, all of next week, attending the state military encampment, which commences at that place Monday morning. The Rifles left last night at 1:30 o'clock, and will be the first on the ground and the Zollinger battery will follow to-morrow morning.

Both companies will compete for the prizes that have been offered in the military drill and it is safe to predict that each of them will return with honors. Captain Rawles has drilled the Rifles in a magnificent manner and says he will compete for all the honors in sight.

THE CHURCHES.

The Pastors of the City Announce the Themes of Their Sunday Sermons.

Morning service at Wayne street M. E. church at 10:30, especially for old people All invited.

All of the evening services at the Wayne Street M E. church until further notice will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

Simpson M. E. church—Preaching by the pastor, C. H. Wilkinson, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity church, Rev. W. N. Webbe, rector. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

Second Presbyterian church. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. Preaching, at 10:45. No evening service. J. M. Fulton, pastor. All invited.

Berry Street M. E. church—Morning service, 10:30 a. m.; evening, 7:30. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Preaching by Rev. W. J. Vigus, of Wabash.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the pastor, Rev J. Harden. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Services at Grace Reformed church at 10:30 a. m.; text, 1 Peter, 2-17, "Love the Brotherhood." Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul M. E. church. Interesting service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Reception of members at the close of the evening sermon. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Services at the First U. B. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend. J. P. Stewart, pastor. The morning talk will be to parents.

Services at the Evangelical church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets, at the usual hours. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. German at morning service and English in the evening. Rev. Miller, pastor.

Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets. Preaching by the pastor, M. L. Blaney, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Morning subject: "Christ, Our Sufficiency and Our Efficiency;" evening: "Choosing to Stand With God."

Regular men's meeting at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 245 Calhoun street, at 3 p. m., standard time. A men's praise service, with plenty of singing and instrumental music. All men cordially invited. Mr. F. Humphrey, of Indapolis, state secretary, will lead the meeting.

Regular Sabbath services in the chapel of the Y. M. C. A., commencing at the usual hour, 4:30, city time. These services are for men only, and all men are cordially invited. The singing is good and altogether interesting. A special invitation to traveling men spending Sunday in the city.

Ladies' fine Shoes, Ludlow, Bolton and Reynold Bros., at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

You can get the best Fruit, Ice Cream, Soda Water, either Banana or Peach, at Mordhurst's drug store, No. 74 Calhoun street. d&wly

Ladies' walking Shoes, $1.75, now at $1.25, at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

LEPROSY AGAIN!

The Loathsome Disease Appears at Chicago—August Johnson, A Young Dane, the Victim.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—August Johnston, a Dane, came to the county hospital Thursday to consult the doctors about a loathsome skin disease from which he was suffering. After a careful examination, the physicians decided the patient was suffering from tuberlous leprosy.

Johnston came to this country when but three years of age and enjoyed the best of health up to eight months ago, when the disease first made its appearance in the form of a small red blotch on his right loin. It spread until it became as large as a man's hand, and the body is now covered.

MRS. JAMES FLEMING.

Her Sad Death at Detroit Due to a Lack of Safeguards.

The remains of Mrs. James Fleming, who was killed at Detroit night before last, arrived home last evening and were conveyed to the family residence, No. 61 North Cass street, from which place the funeral will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock; services at Trinity M. E. church, by Rev. Mr. Shaffer, an old friend of the family.

The Detroit *Free Press* has this account of her death:

The grief-stricken husband first related the particulars of the distressing affair. Referring to his party of five, he said: "We inquired the way to the Wabash depot, and walked down Fort street until we reached Tenth street. Here we turned and met the policeman, who told us that we had turned too soon. He volunteered to show us the way and we went along together, crossing a large number of tracks. I turned to ask my wife a question, when, like a flash, the engine came down upon her."

Hugh Barkley, yardmaster, testified that he saw engine 311 backing up on its way to the round house and saw a red light on the tender and a small white light on the cab. The policeman first called his attention to the accident.

"There is no state law or municipal ordinance regulating the speed to be observed," said the witness. "Neither are there any rules of the road governing the same. Passenger trains usually run from eighteen to twenty-five miles an hour in the yards and switch engines about ten miles per hour. The law in regard to a gate at the crossing and a gate tender is complied with, but the gate at this crossing does not extend over the sidewalk and covers only part of the roadway."

Mrs. Daugherty testified that the engine that ran over Mrs. Fleming was coming head first; at least she saw a light and supposed it to be a headlight.

Allen Hatfield heard no bell, but saw a small white light on the engine.

The jury then visited the scene of the accident, and, on returning, the testimony of the engineer, fireman, gatetender and yardmaster was taken. The jury found that the deceased came to her death by being accidentally run over by engine No. 311, of the Michigan Central railway, and that "the accident was caused by not having proper safeguards for pedestrians at the crossings."

Policeman Thomas Powers, who reached out his hand to draw Mrs. Fleming from the track, lost his balance and fell, but was wholly uninjured.

Caldwell C. Cartwright et al. sue Cassius J. White for $700. Bell & Morris are attorneys for the plaintiff.

The funeral services of the infant child of H. O. Crosby will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence, 25 Pontiac street, at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Harry Metzgar, traveling salesman for Louis Fox, received a telegram this morning that his mother was lying at the point of death at Louisville.

Mr. W. P. Morris and John Kennedy have been appointed a committee to arrange transportation for the Nickel Plate engineers to the Richmond meeting.

Col. Harry Gregg will do his last honors on the local staff of the *Gazette* tonight. He is very much of a gentleman and leaves Fort Wayne with the best and kindest wishes of the press gang.

For the correct fall style silk Hats go to Golden & Monahan.

Men's fine Shoes, Bart, Rockland, Turner, at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

Fruits All Lower.

Choice peaches, 30c basket.
New yellow bananas, 20c dozen.
Malaga grapes, 15c pound.
Concord grapes, 6c pound.
Damson plums, 3c quart.
Egg plums, 10c quart.
California pears, 3c each.
Water melons, 15 and 20c each.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Consult Gipsy Queen Emma.

Special low prices on Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets. A lot of dress goods remnants at half price.
At the Boston Store.

The Jacobs Shoe Store is offering for the next six days, very valuable Bargains. Call and convince yourself.

SAW THE FIGHT.

The Officers Arrest 107 Persons Who Were Witnessing Two Renowned Pugilists Pound Each Other.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The officers of a steam patrol ran alongside the barge "E. Myers," at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrested 105 persons who were witnessing a prize fight between Lablanche and John Varley, the middle-weight champion of England. The fight had just ended in Varley being knocked out at the end of the third round, which occupied eight minutes.

Peculiar

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood giving strength, and creating an appetite.

Notice to Knights of Pythias.

The members of Phœnix lodge, No. 101; Fort Wayne lodge, No. 116, Loyal lodge, No. 182, and Goethe lodge, No. 200, are hereby requested to meet at Castle hall of Phœnix lodge to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of John Koch, who was a brother member of Paulding lodge, at Paulding, Ohio, and they will attend the funeral next Monday afternoon. The Fort Wayne lodges, K. of P., are expected and earnestly requested to unite with Paulding lodge, which will have charge of the funeral.

H. F. FRANCK, C. C.
KENT K. WHEELOCK, C. C.
L. C. SIVER, C. C.
J. A. N. FRENSEL, C. C.

Pyke's Grocery,
80 Calhoun St.
Nutmeg Melons,
Free Stone Peaches,
Fresh Dressed Chickens,
Fresh Grapes,
Plums, all kinds,
Imported Swiss Cheese,
Neufchatel Cheese,
French Smoked Sardines
Smoked Beef Tongues,
Sugar Cured Hams,
Imported Ginger Ale,
Wines, all kinds.

We handle our Melons in small quantities in order to offer the same to our customers fresh, at the
16-3t Star Grocery.

Ladies' toe Slippers at 45c. SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

Silk Hats for the Hendricks' club at Golden & Monahan.

School Shoes for children, solid, serviceable and neat, at the usual low prices, at Redlick's Shoe Store.

Orders for engraving visiting cards and fine writing paper received at City Book Store of Renner, Cratsley & Co. Keil & Bro.'s old stand. 17-2t

Bleached and unbleached table linens, towels toweling and bed spreads at special low prices.
At the Boston Store.

Boys' come in and get some of our school shoes at $1.50 and $2.00. These goods used to be sold at much higher prices.
JACOBS SHOE STORE.

Having purchased the Real Estate office formerly owned by E. L. Craw, I am now prepared to offer bargains in choice city and town property. Also represent a number of the best Fire, Life and Accident insurance companies. Please give me a call.
EDGAR C. PRICE,
Office over 68 Calhoun staeet, opposite Aveline Block. Aug18-1y

SPECIAL -:- SALE

—OF—

Straw and Light Colored

STIFF

HATS

Friday and Saturday,

Of this week. Come and see what we can give you for $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

34 CALHOUN ST.,

Fitch, Meyer & Co.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Column or Two of Chat About the Fair Daughters of Eve,

Together with a Few Notes on the Latest Styles in Feminine Attire.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

We are getting the last developments of summer millinery. Four examples are sketched in the first three pictures of this article. In shape they are not essentially different from the hats of July, for they are brimless at the back and wide of brim in front. The entire absence of feathers is the August characteristic. Ribbons in bows, muslin in shirrs, and flowers in bunches have taken the place of feathers, which are well nigh impossible anyhow at the seashore resorts, where dampness quickly ruins them. While such things are being worn by women in the country, the milliners in town are getting ready for the autumn trade. The early importations of hats for September show a disposition to return to those styles which were in vogue prior to the introduction of tall crowns and capricious brims. Many of the models from Paris have low crowns, generally



STUDIES IN HATS.

broad and square, in some instances bell-shaped, and preserving this summer's styles only in brims narrow at the back and broad in front in aureola style in front. The sections are whimsically turned up here and there, usually at one side, and are sometimes slitted or scolloped at the points. An [illegible]

[illegible]



A CITY GIRL.

from Paris as models for reproduction here. It is expected that fancy feathers will return into use in the autumn, and with ribbons will form the bulk of trimmings in millinery. There are new ribbons in plain gros grain and French faille with picot edges, and some with two shades of the same color for their two sides. Some of these double-faced ribbons are satin on one side and velvet or silk on the other. The feathers will be of immense variety. Not only have the birds of all countries been plucked to supply the demand, but the art of the dyer has been supplemented to the brilliant hues of nature. There will be work for those women to do who undertook, last year, to dissuade us from adorning ourselves with the feathers of cruelty, but it will be done in vain, for the woman who would faint if her pet dog was hurt in her presence doesn't mind the shooting of a million birds by us away off in South America. There will be more or less use of metal embellishments in millinery, such as pins, slides, buckles, and brooches. Some of the devices will be close imitations of insects. I saw one imported hat on which were several immense spiders, so realistic that if any woman ever wears it she will have to explain incessantly, to those who would save her from a sting, that she is merely decorated and not endangered. As a sure device for attracting attention, that bonnet will be a success.

In giving a forecast of autumn millinery I have run clear past the two August girls above illustrated. They were selected as types at a quiet country place. The first is a city girl in what, according to her idea, is a rural costume. Certainly it is breezy enough, and suggestive of the open air. But there is no simplicity about it, despite the fact that the material is gingham. The dress itself cost less than either the hat that was worn with it or the long suede gloves that give a ball-room aspect to the arms. That is incongruous and consequently reprehensible, but we are recording facts, not making criticisms, and that toilet is representative of what may be seen this month at the watering-places. The country girl portrayed is in gingham, too. But in her case there are no inharmonious adjuncts. Her sleeves reach to the plain linen cuffs at her wrists, the bodice is not broken in front by inserted lace, and a white apron marks the social distinction between her and the other. She was carrying fruit from her father's farm house to the hotel when sketched.

One of the places of very independent dressing, owing to its exclusive character, is Tuxedo. Costumes may be found there for which you might search in vain elsewhere for a duplicate. A very smart polonaise worn on a recent occasion at Tuxedo was in lampas of cream color with just a tinge of pink, interwoven with gold, and hemmed with ample marabout fringe i. e., strands of gauffered braid in color approaching that of half-faded rose-leaves. This was worn over a pale pink satin petticoat festooned with white lace, and a lace chemisette confined with a corselet of a golden hue. To some tastes the effect was an almost superabundance of richness, but it admirably suited its handsome wearer. Much quieter was a lilac-colored bengaline hemmed with a garland of silver foliage; a mauve satin skirt covered with embroidered net, and a wide ribbon sash of the same color and texture as the petticoat, tied over the coat, completed a charming



A COUNTRY GIRL.

effect. Another polonaise I could not [illegible] green [illegible] These sorts are all the rage just now. This reminds me of the fact that green of some shade or other appears in every costume at Tuxedo. It only a knot of ribbon in the bonnet, a [illegible] foliage on the shoulder, or a few bows here and there, green must be introduced.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Styles in Hair Dressing.

There are a dozen hair dressers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who call themselves the "Hair Dressers' Association of the United States." This august band of artists have just issued their latest dictum on styles of dressing the hair, which is as follows:

That woman's hair is her chief ornament goes without saying, and we think it may be truthfully added, that every woman whom nature has blessed with a fine head of hair knows it, and is justly proud of her possession. Furthermore, she exemplifies the fact by invariably informing her female friends that it is "all her own," and in dressing it to the best advantage that the prevailing fashion will admit.

Unfortunately, of late years, the fashions have been so simplified that, however abundant and beautiful the hair, its owner could not, without rendering herself conspicuous, display it in a manner consistent with its beauty or her own good taste a deficiency which, it is to be hoped, the new regime in hair-dressing will speedily remedy.

The heavy plaits, puffs, and flowing curls in vogue several decades back embraced several varieties which gave ample scope to feminine taste, and ladies were thus enabled to arrange their hair in accordance with the shape of their heads and the cast of their features. But these styles gradually decreased, each succeeding year bringing in simpler ideas, until nothing remained beyond the plain back knot; or, as some wretch has unfeelingly dubbed it, the "door-knob twist," and a single bang shading the forehead.

A PRETTY boating dress has the skirt of dark green serge simply plaited, and a white serge blouse-waist feather stitched with green. Over this in cool weather is worn a Figaro jacket of green serge open in front to display the blouse like a vest.

PERSONAL.

THE Emperor of Brazil is very fond of billiards.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has an income of $15,000 a day.

KAISER WILLIAM'S favorite flower is the blue lobelia.

THE Pope has on hand 30,000 pairs of embroidered slippers.

THE Duke of Westminster has an income of $7.50 a minute.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Viceroy of Egypt, is virtually a prisoner in Turkey.

COMMISSIONER FINK, the railroad pool man, is worth about $2,000,000.

EDISON says he doesn't try anything that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been presented with a valuable yacht by Stuttgart admirers.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Erie, Pa., who is worth $10,000,000, wears a $3 white hat.

JUDGE GRAY, of the United States Supreme Court, is an enthusiastic hunter and fisher.

CANON FABER landed in twelve days fishing in Sutherland, 373 trout, which weighed 108 pounds.

PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND of Bavaria has received a diploma qualifying him to practice as a physician.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON has hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and is preparing to take a fresh start in life at 60.

THE King of the Belgians is immensely rich, but speculation on the Congo has compelled him to mortgage some of his estates.

HENRI ROCHEFORT has a delicate face, with fine-hewn features, white hair, mustache and imperial, and heavily-lidded eyes.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is an enthusiastic student of Gibbon, and can repeat by heart long passages of the "Decline and Fall."

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH takes beer at luncheon, a limited amount of champagne at dinner, and smokes the commonest kind of cigars.

FREDERICK C. PHILLIPS, author of "As in a Looking Glass," has been by turns cavalryman, barrister, theater manager, and newspaper man.

THE German Government has paid 300,000 marks to Mannlicher, the Austrian engineer, for a patent cylinder stopper for quick-loading rifles, which will be kept secret.

Nevada Journalism.

"What is it?" inquired a visitor, pointing to an object moving along C street with a hat on the back of a pimple that protruded as an apology for a head, and its expression of a resurrected cadaver, with legs larger at the ankle than the thigh closely resembling in the lower extremities an animated pair of fire-tongs.

"Why, that's the great Comstock 'Journalist,' who uses the local columns of a morning paper to ventilate his personal cranky communistic notions in place of furnishing its readers with the news. Its presence is very unpleasant, but it is harmless. Why here is as unanswerable a conundrum as the question why snakes and other poisonous reptiles are created."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Best Test of Success Is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

What He Loved.

Brown was boasting of his wife, whose most lovable attribute appeared to him his culinary talents, the making of fritters.

"I tell you," said he, "that Mrs. B. can beat the world at fritters. She's a treasure, sir, an inestimable treasure."

Fogg. And you eat all she can set before you?

Brown. You may well say that! Ah, my dear sir, you should——

"But isn't she jealous of you?"

"Jealous? What put that into your head? Why, my old fellow, I don't care anything about the women folks."

"I wasn't thinking of them. I had in mind the fritters."—*Boston Transcript.*

"If she's only pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lusterless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, *that it will give satisfaction in every case*, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

MORMONS ought to be good sailors—they have so much marry-time experience.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Population of the United States

Is about 60,000,000, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. *Trial size free.* Large Bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

MOTTO for the cremationist:—Death is real, death is urnest.—*Boston Budget.*

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

THE man who advertised: "Wanted a silent partner," must have wanted to marry a mute.

From Birth to the Grave

We carry with us certain physical traits, as we do certain mental characteristics. Insomuch that psychologists have striven to designate by generic titles certain temperaments—as the bilious, the nervous, the lymphatic. The individual with a sallow complexion is set down as bilious, often rightly so. If the saffron in the hue of his skin is traceable to bile in the blood, its presence in the wrong place instead of the liver, will also be evinced by fur on the tongue, pain beneath the right ribs and through the right shoulder-blade, sick headache, constipation, flatulence, and indigestion. For the relief of this very common, but not essentially perilous complaint, there is no more genial and thorough remedy than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a beneficent tonic and strength promoter, and a widely esteemed remedy for and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

For a Summer Breakfast.

Herring laid upon toast and covered with eggs is recommened for a summer breakfast which will stimulate the appetite. When the herring have been well broiled, which will be in about four or five minutes, have in readiness two thin slices of toast, made crisp, butter them lightly. Then take away all the bones of the herring, lay the flesh parts equally upon one piece of toast, pour over the eggs, and cover with the other slice of toast. Serve hot.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

A CONNECTICUT youth of 22 has just married a widow of 73. He evidently wanted a wife who knew how to cook.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Moxie has created the greatest excitement as a beverage, in the years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquor and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

WHAT'S in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.—*San Francisco Post.*

THE "QUEEN CITY'S" SHOW.

Telling the Record of an Eventful Century.

Cincinnati is all excitement. Her Centennial Exposition is "on." It is a celebration of one hundred days and nights in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Ohio Valley, and designed to show the rapid progress made in one hundred years since the first white men trod its soil. Her citizens subscribed a million and fifty thousand dollars to display expositions with part of this sum immense buildings have been erected, which in conjunction with permanent Music Hall, which cost a million dollars, and is capable of holding seven people, furnishes nearly 1,000,000 square feet of space, all under one continuous roof, covering an area of forty-three acres.

A [illegible] are officially interested in the enterprise, the government exhibit, it has sent a [illegible] from Washington City, and in fact every detail has been carried out on the most liberal scale. The attractions embrace elegant displays in Horticulture, Agriculture, Machinery, Textile Fabrics, Educational, Women's and Children's Departments, an Art Gallery made up of the masterpieces of the most celebrated artists, secured from private galleries in all sections of the land and all valued at $3,000,000, and an electrical display in and about the vast series of buildings on a scale of profuseness and brilliancy never seen in this country before. As the Railroads have reduced their fares to low excursion rates, Cincinnati, for the next four months, will be a busy scene.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you feel "all gone" or "run down," be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." George F. Jackson, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels

—TAKE—

PACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Nervousness, Jaundice, etc. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup FOR CHILDREN

Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts per bottle.

EMMERT PROPIETARY CO., Chicago. Ill.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

FREE TO EVERYBODY. A specimen copy of the Best and Cheapest Family Story Paper in the United States. Send name and address on postal to THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE Disease Without Dosing. **FREE** Send 2ct Stamp to ABSORBENT MFG. CO., 952 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEK a harmless, positive and permanent cure of failing manhood from age or abuse. Best blood purifier known. $1 bottle; sent prepaid. Druggists keep it. Clek Co., 122 S Halsted-st., Chicago.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by *mail*. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N.Y.

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GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD is worth $500 per pound. Pettit's Eye Salve $1,000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

STRAIGHT whiskies make crooked roads.—*Fall River Advance.*

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

THE fact that parents are wooed may account for there being so many block-heads among the children.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH AND BOWELS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 1 DOLLAR

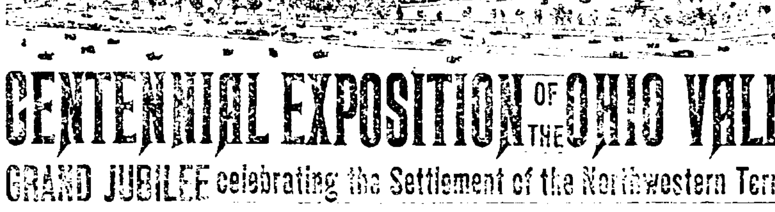
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FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. Is the STANDARD INSTITUTION and the LARGEST IN THE WORLD! Full information, Catalogue, terms, etc., sent FREE. Address H. B. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. We recommend this college to our readers. Mention this paper when you write.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th.



CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY

GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS.

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points, West, Northwest, and Southwest, make it the true mid-link in that transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lines and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls in Dakota, and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers a CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, making all transfers in Union depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and (between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City) restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first-class tickets.

THE CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fairbury, Nelson, Horton, Topeka, Herington, Hutchinson, Wichita, Caldwell, and all points in Southern Nebraska Interior Kansas and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celebrated Pullman manufacture. Solidly ballasted track of heavy steel rail. Iron and stone bridges. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well-built stations. Celerity, certainty, comfort and luxury assured.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all Northern Summer Resorts. Its Watertown Branch traverses the most productive lands of the great "wheat and dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota, and East-Central Dakota.

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For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.



HAY AND STRAW PRESS.

I will ship it out on trial. If four men and one team cannot press 15 tons of hay in one day (10 hours), NO SALE. For conditions, &c., address

J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Ill.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE New Model 1888. Just Out.

Uses 38 & 44 cal. Winchester cartridge. Works easier, is simpler, stronger, lighter, than any other. DON'T BUY THE YOU SEE THE



BALLARD GALLERY, HUNTING AND TARGET RIFLES. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., Box 2, NEW HAVEN, CT.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, Troy, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

N. U., F. W. ....No. 33—88.

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PAINT YOUR BUGGY for ONE DOLLAR

Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. The original and only reliable is COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Warranted not to crack, blister, peel, or turn white and to wear at least one year. Eight Fashionable Shades. No Varnish necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." Indispensable to Farmers, Livery-Men, and Repair-Shops. Will deliver, free of expense, enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar. COIT & CO., Mfrs., CHICAGO, Illinois

FOR THE LADIES.

A Column or Two of Chat About the Fair Daughters of Eve,

Together with a Few Notes on the Latest Styles in Feminine Attire.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

We are getting the last developments of summer millinery. Four examples are sketched in the first three pictures of this article. In shape they are not essentially different from the hats of July, for they are brimless at the back and wide of brim in front. The entire absence of feathers is the August characteristic. Ribbons in bows, muslin in shirrs, and flowers in bunches have taken the place of feathers, which are well nigh impossible anyhow at the seashore resorts, where dampness quickly ruins them. While such things are being worn by women in the country, the milliners in town are getting ready for the autumn trade. The early importations of hats for September show a disposition to return to those styles which were in vogue prior to the introduction of tall crowns and capricious brims. Many of the models from Paris have low crowns, generally



STUDIES IN HATS.

broad and square, in some instances bell-shaped, and preserving this summer's styles only in brims narrow at the back and broadening out in aureola style in front. These brims are whimsically turned up here and there, usually at one side, and are sometimes slitted or scalloped at the points. An irreverent observer suggests that they are produced by being set up as a target and hit by missiles which knock them into intricate designs. Although crowns are generally low, as I have said, the alpine shape is retained in some instances, probably for the sake of those women who dislike to dress with the majority. For some there will be hats with tall, tapering crown and close brims, but these will be exceptional. There will also be Spanish hats of similar outline, and English hats with conical crowns and brims curled at the sides. The Tosca hat, which has been a showy feature of the summer millinery, will be a dressy type for early winter, so the milliners tell me. It will be reproduced in felt and mostly in green. They will be worn with the brim uplifted and trimmed inside with feathers and wings. Instead of a complete lining they will often have a band of velvet close to the edge. Neat shapes in turbans and toques are seen in newly imported stocks, the greater number with broad, low and square crowns, the brims curled up regularly all around, although higher in front than at the back, and sometimes deeper at one side than at the other.

Fashionable women aim at picturesqueness in their hats, and at quiet neatness in their bonnets. The contrast between these two forms will in that respect be marked. I have seen some models that might fairly be called hybrids. In effect they consist of the turban hat shaped at the base of the brim so as to make it a bonnet, but worn without strings. There are, however, as yet but few shown except to earnest inquirers, for it is to be understood that these things are not in public sight until September. Small Directoire bonnets and capotes in several modifications of old-time pokes of moderate dimensions. These have been sent over



A CITY GIRL.

from Paris as models for reproduction here. It is expected that fancy feathers will return into use in the autumn, and with ribbons will form the bulk of trimmings in millinery. There are new ribbons in plain gros grain and French faille with fillet edges, and some with two shades of the same color for their two sides. Some of these double-faced ribbons are satin on one side and velvet or silk on the other. The feathers will be of immense variety. Not only have the birds of all countries been plucked to supply the demand, but the art of the dyer has been supplemented to the brilliant hues of nature. There will be work for those women to do who undertook, last year, to dissuade us from adorning ourselves with the feathers of cruelty, but it will be done in vain, for the woman who would faint if her pet dog was hurt in her presence doesn't mind the shooting of a million birds by us away off in South America. There will be more or less use of metal embellishments in millinery, such as pins, slides, buckles, and brooches. Some of the devices will be close imitations of insects. I saw one imported hat on which were several immense spiders, so realistic that if any woman ever wears it she will have to explain incessantly, to those who would save her from a sting, that she is merely decorated and not endangered. As a sure device for attracting attention, that bonnet will be a success.

In giving a forecast of autumn millinery I have run clear past the two August girls above illustrated. They were selected as types at a quiet country place. The first is a city girl in what, according to her idea, is a rural costume. Certainly it is breezy enough, and suggestive of the open air. But there is no simplicity about it, despite the fact that the material is gingham. The dress itself cost less than either the hat that was worn with it or the long suede gloves that give a ball-room aspect to the arms. That is incongruous and consequently reprehensible, but we are recording facts, not making criticisms, and that toilet is representative of what may be seen this month at the watering-places. The country girl portrayed is in gingham, too. But in her case there are no inharmonious adjuncts. Her sleeves reach to the plain linen cuffs at her wrists, the bodice is not broken in front by inserted lace, and a white apron marks the social distinction between her and the other. She was carrying fruit from her father's farm house to the hotel when sketched.

One of the places of very independent dressing, owing to its exclusive character, is Tuxedo. Costumes may be found there for which you might search in vain elsewhere for a duplicate. A very smart polonaise worn on a recent occasion at Tuxedo was in lampas of cream color with just a tinge of pink, interwoven with gold, and hemmed with ample marabout fringe—i. e., strands of gauffered braid in color approaching that of half-faded roseleaves. This was worn over a pale pink satin petticoat festooned with white lace, and a lace chemisette confined with a corselet of a golden hue. To some tastes the effect was an almost superabundance of richness, but it admirably suited its handsome wearer. Much quieter was a lilac-colored bengaline hemmed with a garland of silver foliage; a mauve satin skirt covered with embroidered net, and a wide ribbon sash of the same color and texture as the petticoat, tied over the coat, completed a charming



A COUNTRY GIRL.

toilet. Another polonaise I could not but admire had a deep violet-pink faille coat without any trimming, over a white silk skirt figured with blurred or chine flowers, and grass-green satin sash tied about it. The contrast was almost violent in its boldness, but these contrasts are all the rage just now. This reminds me of the fact that green of some shade or other appears in every costume at Tuxedo. If only a knot of ribbon in the bonnet, a bunch of fresh foliage on the shoulder, or a few bows here and there, green must be introduced.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Styles in Hair Dressing.

There are a dozen hair dressers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who call themselves the "Hair Dealers' Association of the United States." This worthy band of artists have just issued their latest dictum on styles of dressing the hair, which is as follows:

That a woman's hair is her chief ornament goes without saying, and we think it may be truthfully added, that every woman whom nature has blessed with a fine head of hair knows it, and is justly proud of her possession. Furthermore, she exemplifies the fact by invariably informing her female friends that it is "all her own," and in dressing it to the best advantage that the prevailing fashion will admit.

Unfortunately, of late years, the fashions have been so simplified that, however abundant and beautiful the hair, its owner could not, without rendering herself conspicuous, display it in a manner consistent with its beauty or her own good taste—a deficiency which, it is to be hoped, the new regime in hair-dressing will speedily remedy.

The heavy plaits, puffs, and flowing curls in vogue several decades back embraced several varieties which gave ample scope to feminine taste, and ladies were thus enabled to arrange their hair in accordance with the shape of their heads and the cast of their features. But these styles gradually decreased, each succeeding year bringing in simpler ideas, until nothing remained beyond the plain back knot; or, as some wretch has unfeelingly dubbed it, the "door-knob twist," and a single bang shading the forehead.

A PRETTY boating dress has the skirt of dark green serge simply plaited, and a white serge blouse-waist feather stitched with green. Over this in cool weather is worn a Figaro jacket of green serge open in front to display the blouse like a vest.

PERSONAL.

THE Emperor of Brazil is very fond of billiards.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has an income of $15,000 a day.

KAISER WILLIAM'S favorite flower is the blue lobelia.

THE Pope has on hand 30,000 pairs of embroidered slippers.

THE Duke of Westminster has an income of $7.50 a minute.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Viceroy of Egypt, is virtually a prisoner in Turkey.

COMMISSIONER FINK, the railroad pool man, is worth about $2,000,000.

EDISON says he doesn't try anything that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been presented with a valuable yacht by Stuttgart admirers.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Erie, Pa., who is worth $10,000,000, wears a $3 white hat.

JUDGE GRAY, of the United States Supreme Court, is an enthusiastic hunter and fisher.

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"Why, that's the great Comstock 'journalist,' who uses the local columns of a morning paper to ventilate his personal cranky communistic notions in place of furnishing its readers with the news. Its presence is very unpleasant, but it is harmless. Why here is as unanswerable a conundrum as the question why snakes and other poisonous reptiles are created."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Best Test of Success Is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

What He Loved.

Brown was boasting of his wife, whose most lovable attribute appeared from his eulogy to be the making of fritters.

"I tell you," said he, "that Mrs. B. can beat the world at fritters. She's a treasure, sir, an inestimable treasure."

Fogg—And you eat all she can set before you?

Brown—You may well say that! Ah, my dear sir, you should——

"But isn't she jealous of you?"

"Jealous? What put that into your head? Why, my old fellow, I don't care anything about the women folks."

"I wasn't thinking of them. I had in mind the fritters."—*Boston Transcript.*

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lusterless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

MORMONS ought to be good sailors—they have so much marry-time experience.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Population of the United States
Is about 60,000,000, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. *Trial size free.* **Large Bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.**

MOTTO for the cremationists—Death is real, death is urnest.—*Boston Budget.*

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

THE man who advertised: "Wanted a silent partner," must have wanted to marry a mute.

From Birth to the Grave

We carry with us certain physical traits, as we do certain mental characteristics. Insomuch that psychologists have striven to designate by generic titles certain temperaments—as the bilious, the nervous, the lymphatic. The individual with a sallow complexion is set down as bilious, often rightly so. If the saffron in the hue of his skin is traceable to bile in the blood, its presence in the wrong place instead of the liver, will also be evinced by fur on the tongue, pain beneath the right ribs and through the right shoulder-blade, sick headache, constipation, flatulence, and indigestion. For the relief of this very common, but not essentially perilous complaint, there is no more genial and thorough remedy than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a beneficent tonic and strength promoter, and a widely esteemed remedy for and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

For a Summer Breakfast.

Herring laid upon toast and covered with eggs is recommened for a summer breakfast which will stimulate the appetite. When the herring have been well broiled, which will be in about four or five minutes, have in readiness two thin slices of toast, made crisp, butter them lightly. Then take away all the bones of the herring, lay the flesh parts equally upon one piece of toast, pour over the eggs, and cover with the other slice of toast. Serve hot.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

A CONNECTICUT youth of 22 has just married a widow of 73. He evidently wanted a wife who knew how to cook.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Moxie has created the greatest excitement as a beverage, in the years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquor and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

WHAT'S in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.—*San Francisco Post.*

THE "QUEEN CITY'S" SHOW.

Telling the Record of an Eventful Century.

Cincinnati is all excitement. Her Centennial Exposition is "on." It is a celebration of one hundred days and nights in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Ohio Valley, and designed to show the rapid progress made in one hundred years since the first white man trod her soil. Her citizens subscribed a million and fifty thousand dollars to defray expenses, and with part of this sum immense buildings have been erected, which in conjunction with permanent Music Hall, which cost a million dollars, and is capable of holding 8,000 people, furnishes nearly 900,000 square feet of space, all under one continuous roof, covering an area of forty-three acres.

A dozen States are officially interested in the enterprise, the general Government has sent a magnificent collection of curios from Washington City, and in fact every detail has been carried out on the most liberal scale. The attractions embrace elegant displays in Horticulture, Agriculture, Machinery, Textile Fabrics, Educational, Women's and Children's Departments, an Art Gallery made up of the masterpieces of the most celebrated artists, obtained from private galleries in all sections of the land and all valued at $1,500,000, and an electrical display in and about the vast series of buildings on a scale of profuseness and brilliancy never seen in this country before. As the railroads have reduced their fares to low excursion rates, Cincinnati, for the next four months, will be a busy scene.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor. I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE
Stomach, Liver and Bowels
—TAKE—
PACIFIC LIVER PILLS
STRICTLY VEGETABLE.
Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Nervousness, Jaundice, etc. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents.
PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. WINCHELL'S
Teething Syrup
FOR CHILDREN
Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts per bottle.
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$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD is worth $500 per pound. Pettit's Eye Salve $1,000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

STRAIGHT whiskies make crooked roads.—*Fall River Advance.*

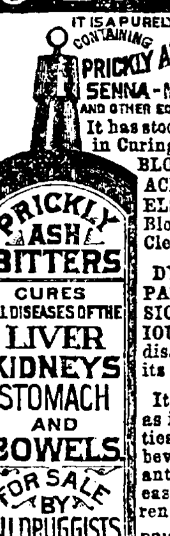
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Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

THE fact that parents are wooed may account for there being so many block-heads among the children.

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IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES.



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It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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Celebrated Eye Water
This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits.
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German Asthma Cure never *fails to give immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.
UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.
NEW BUILDINGS. FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS.
EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

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UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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PAINT YOUR BUGGY for ONE DOLLAR
Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. The original and only reliable is COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Warranted not to crack, blister, peel, or turn white and to wear at least one year. Eight Fashionable Shades. No Varnish necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." Indispensable to Farmers, Livery-Men, and Repair-Shops. Will deliver, free of expense, enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar. COIT & CO., Mfrs. CHICAGO, Illinois

IN THE VINEYARD.

Appropriate Remarks About Sunday Recreations and Backbiting.

WAITING FOR GOOD CROPS.

Fears Expressed That Christian Science Will Work a Reconstruction of Religious Practice.

Poor Seasons.

Ten years ago a planter in one of the most prosperous trucking sections of the South promised a good contribution to a good cause as soon as he "could have a good crop year." From that day to this the years have not been good—at least he seems to think so. It is all the time too cold or too hot, too wet or too dry. If you wish "a good crop year" don't make a subscription to be paid when such a year comes. If so, it will never come.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

Backbiting.

Backbiting is the habit of dogs, and only mean dogs at that; it certainly cannot be a characteristic of good Christians. And as for sanctified persons, we would naturally conclude that they have no teeth to use in this way; it were impossible that they could be found biting at the back of a brother by sly innuendo, by damaging misrepresentation, by tale bearing, and gossip. So it would appear from what is required in the Bible of Christians, and from what is claimed by all professors of sanctification. The Scriptures plainly forbid evil speaking, and all professors of perfect holiness assert that the blood of Jesus cleases from all sin. But what are the facts revealed in practical life? We know that many converted persons are not saved from backbiting: it is a habit with them to do more or less of detraction; and is it not a sad fact that even those who witness to the attainment of full redemption, are found nipping at the backs of their brethren? Their teeth are not sanctified, at least not wholly.—*Dr. A. W. Lowry, in Divine Life.*

Sunday Recreations.

That appeals are made for Sunday recreations in the name of the poor is little short of disgusting. It is a species of demagoguery—a gratuitous attorneying in behalf of the poor, which has been described by one as originating more in Dives' greed than Lazarus' need. The poor have made no demands for such follies; they know that nothing stands between them and seven days' work but the sanctity of the Sabbath. They know a Sunday of excursions, concerts, and the like would mean working half of them to provide amusement for hordes of bummers and tramps. They know it would be to turn many parts of our cities over to saloons and beer-gardens to work all manner of demoralization. And if the poor did not know all this, and were demanding this liberalistic mode of Sabbath observance, it would be as much a sin to yield to the demand as was the act of Pilate in surrendering Jesus to a mob. Those who aspire to lead the people know, or ought to know, that the business of Sunday amusement has been tried repeatedly, and always proved disastrous, especially to workingmen. Nor can Sunday diversions be rendered innocuous by the injection of a little religiosity into them.—*Christian Advocate, Nashville (Methodist.)*

Christian Science.

Many good Christian people are troubled about Christian Science. Some thinking it is destined to work a great reconstruction of religious and scientific opinion and practice. We believe it to be a satanic device of the last days, conceived by the spirits of darkness, and intended to divert the attention of well-disposed people from God's word, and, so far as possible, to create a sentiment of denial of God himself. That our readers may know just what Christian Science teaches, we quote the following definition by Mrs. Eddy, who is the recognized head of the new philosophy:

"Christian Science teaches that sickness only exists in the imagination: that man is not sick, but simply believes himself sick, and only needs to think he is well and he will become so. That the soul is God, or but another term for God. That material man, or, in other words, man as we see him on this earth, is a myth. That the body, together with that which animates it or causes motion in it, is a lie and a delusion—that there is nothing in a man to be saved. That there is no personal man; that man is a reflection of God, and that God has no outline; that a personal man or a personal God are theological mythoplasms; that man is both soul and body. That man finally becomes a part of God, just as a drop of water falls into the ocean; also, that there is no part of God in man. That there is never a man or woman born into this world. That this world is not real, but is a delusion or a dream, and that all matter is a delusion. That the idea that man has a life or soul separate from God is the error which Jesus came to destroy."

This is nothing new. It it simply a recurrence of the views of the heathen philosophers. It is the quintessence of atheism, and it should be given a wide berth by all the people of God.—*World's Crisis.*

A WILD WEST VIEW OF ETIQUETTE.

The *Globe's* etiquette editor's answer to a correspondent who wants to know the proper way to handle a fork at table: "If you must use a fork instead of a knife in conveying food to the mouth, use it as you would a pitchfork in pitching hay into a mow, and not as you would a scoop in shoveling coal into a hole. The tendency of the times is to make eating as uncomfortable as possible. Before the ink on the *Globe* is dry, an edict may go forth from society that soup shall be conveyed to the mouth on a fork. Time was when a man could cool his coffee in a saucer, but now he must drink it scalding hot out of a cup or let it alone. When knives were compelled to give place to forks as food conveyers, the man who delighted in taking a comfortable mouthful became despondent. But by-and-by he got so expert with the fork that he could feed himself with tolerable satisfaction by using it as he would a shovel. The ultra fashionable, seeing this, decided that he must hold his fork as he would a pitchfork, and now he is compelled to harpoon his beans one at a time before he is at liberty to convey them to his mouth. We are sorry for him, but it can't be helped. Society has issued its edict, and until that is annulled the eater will have to chase his beans around on his plate until he triumphantly harpoons them and pitches them into his mouth according to etiquette. By-the-way, speaking of etiquette, reminds us that society itself is just now agitated over a point which it is unable to settle. One party declares that the napkin should be folded and laid across the right knee, where it should be used surreptitiously if used at all. The other party contends the napkin should be unfolded and laid across both knees. Pending settlement of this important question it will be considered good form to lay the napkin either across the right knee or across both knees. In either case it should not be used in wiping the mouth unless it can be done in an apologetic and very genteel manner. In more advanced society circles the question as to whether napkins should not be entirely dispensed with is being seriously discussed. Napkins, says the way-up society people, are too suggestive of handkerchiefs, and therefore ought to be abolished at table. But at present it will be tolerated if it is kept out of sight as much as possible."—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

THE LATEST REMEDY FOR RATS.

A number of unsavory stories are just now going the rounds of the press bearing on the possibility of contracting tuberculosis in other than the classical ways. Not long ago it was a hospital cat that followed the consumptive patients round the wards and did the office of a scavenger, with the result that by-and-by the cat died also of general tuberculosis, a fit punishment for its disgusting predilection. The scene has recently been changed, and this time the rats are accused of having feasted on poultices removed from tuberculosis abscesses. After a successful battue by the students a large number of these rodents were killed, and curiously enough, they all had enlarged necks, due to tubercular infiltration of the glands. Tubercular lesions were also found in other organs. It may safely be inferred, therefore, says the *Medical Press and Circular,* that tubercular poultices do not constitute a desirable addition to the dietary of healthy animals, whatever their gastronomic value may be. In quarters where rats abound such poultices would probably find a ready sale, the principle being the same as that suggested by the illustrious M. Pasteur as a remedy for the rabbit plague.—*London Star.*

VIRTUOUS SIMPLICITY.

The unsophisticated sons and daughters of Venezuela challenge the admiration of the world in this degenerate age for the magnificent symplicity of their manners. From a statement published in a local paper and copied into the Panama *Star and Herald* it appears that in the far interior there are no churches of any kind, and it is only at intervals of many months, even of years sometimes, that priests can visit these distant villages to baptize and marry, and hence results a curious state of things as far as marriage is concerned. Men and women are accustomed to live together as husbands and wives in strict honor and faith until the priest can come and marry them. Then both Church and State legalize the union and all children resulting, and no one finds fault. "I saw one man in Caracas," says the correspondent, "whose wife had borne him sixteen sons in succession before he married her. Then the opportunity came, and they are looked upon as entirely *en regle.*"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A NIGHT OF LABOR

Everybody knows what the poet meant when he sang "'Tis midnight on the stormy deep, and still my lonely watch I keep." It was a Waterbury; and he was sitting up all night to wind it, so that he might know when to get up in the morning.—*Bob Burdette.*

Austria now has 380 meteorological stations, no less than nine being in Vienna alone.

TALMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

His Text Was, "And He Was Angry and Would Not Go In."

The Self-Congratulatory, Self-Satisfied, Self-Worshipful Man Is Full of Faults.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, has spoken several times at the great Piedmont Chautauqua, in Georgia, and his public appearances are attended by vast multitudes everywhere. Preaching from the text (Luke xv, 28), "And he was angry and would not go in," he said:

Is the elder son of the parable so unsympathetic and so cold that he is not worthy of recognition? The fact is that we ministers pursue the younger son. You can hear the flapping of his rags in many a sermonic breeze, and the cranching of the pods for which he was an unsuccessful contestant. I confess that for a long time I was unable to train the camera obscura upon the elder son of the parable. I never could get a negative for a photograph. There was not enough light in the gallery or the chemicals were poor or the sitter moved in the picture. But now I think I have him. Not a side face or a three-quarters or the mere bust, but a full-length portrait as he appears to me. The father in the parable of the prodigal had nothing to brag of in his two sons. The one was a rake and the other a churl. I find nothing remarkable in the dissoluteness of the one, and find nothing attractive in the acrid sobriety of the other. The one goes down over the larboard side and the other goes down over the starboard side; but they both go down.

From the window of the old homestead bursts the minstrelsy. The floor quakes with the feet of the rustics, whose dance is always vigorous and resounding. The neighbors have heard of the return of the younger son from his wanderings, and they have gathered together. The house is full of congratulators. I suppose the tables are loaded with luxuries. Not only the one kind of meat mentioned, but its concomitants. "Clap!" go the cymbals, "thum!" go the harps, "click!" go the chalices, up and down go the feet inside, while outside is a most sorry spectacle.

The senior son stands at the corner of the house, a frigid phlegmatic. He has just come in from the fields in very substantial apparel. Seeing some wild exhilarations around the old mansion, he asks of a servant passing by with a goatskin of wine on his shoulder what all the fuss is about. One would have thought that, on hearing that his younger brother had got back, he would have gone into the house and rejoiced, and if he were not conscientiously opposed to dancing, that he would have joined in the oriental schottishe. No. There he stands. His brow lowers. His lip curls with contempt. He stamps the ground with indignation. He sees nothing at all to attract. The odors of the feast coming out on the air do not sharpen his appetite. The lively music does not put any spring into his step. He is in a terrible pout. He criticises the expense, the injustice, and the morals of the entertainment. The father rushes out bareheaded and coaxes him to come in. He will not go in. He scolds the father. He goes into a pasquinade against the younger brother, and he makes the most uncomely scene. He says, "Father, you put a premium on vagabondism. I stayed at home and worked on the farm. You never made a party for me; you didn't so much as kill a kid; that wouldn't have cost half as much as a calf; but the scape-grace went off in fine clothes, and he comes back not fit to be seen, and what a time you make over him! He breaks your heart, and you pay him for it. That calf to which we have been giving extra feed during all these weeks wouldn't be so fat and sleek if I had known to what use you were going to put it! That vagabond deserves to be cowhided instead of banqueted. Veal is too good for him!" That evening, while the younger son sat telling his father about his adventures, and asking about what had occurred on the place since his departure, the senior brother goes to bed disgusted, and slams the door after him. The senior brother still lives. You can see him any Sunday, any day of the week. At a meeting of ministers in Germany some one asked the question, "Who is that elder son?" and Krummacher answered, "I know him; I saw him yesterday." And when they insisted upon knowing whom he meant, he said, "Myself: when I saw the account of the conversion of a most obnoxious man, I was irritated."

First, the senior brother of the text stands for the self-congratulatory, self-satisfied, self-worshipful man. With the same breath in which he vituperates against his younger brother he utters a panegyric for himself. The self-righteous man of my text, like every other self-righteous man, was full of faults. He was an ingrate, for he did not appreciate the home blessings which he had all those years. He was disobedient, for when the father told him to come in he stayed out. He was a liar, for he said that the recreant son had devoured his father's living, when the father, so far from being reduced to penury, had a homestead left, had instruments of music, had jewels, had a mansion, and, instead of being a pauper, was a prince. This senior brother, with so many faults of his own, was merciless in his criticism of the younger brother. The only perfect people that I have ever known were utterly obnoxious. I was never so badly cheated in all my life as by a perfect man. He got so far up in his devotions that he was clear up above all the rules of common honesty. These men that go about prowling among prayer meetings and in places of business, telling how good they are—look out for them; keep your hand on your pocket-book! I have noticed that just in proportion as a man gets good he gets humble. The deep Mississippi does not make as much noise as the brawling mountain rivulet. There has been many a store that had more goods in the show window than inside on the shelves.

The self-righteous man of the text stood at the corner of the house hugging himself in admiration. We hear a great deal in our day about the higher life. Now, there are two kinds of higher-life men. The one are admirable, and the other are most repulsive. The one kind of higher-life man is very lenient in his criticism of others, does not bore prayer meetings to death with long harangues, does not talk a great deal about himself, but much about Christ and Heaven, gets kindlier and more gentle and more useful until one day his soul spreads a wing and he flies away to eternal rest, and everybody mourns his departure. The other higher-life man goes around with a Bible conspicuously under his arm; goes from church to church, a sort of general evangelist; is a nuisance to his own pastor when he is at home and a nuisance to other pastors when he is away from home; runs up to some man who is counting out a roll of bank bills or running up a difficult line of figures and asks him how his soul is; makes religion a dose of ipecacuanha; standing in a religious meeting making an address, he has a patronizing way, as though ordinary Christians were clear away down below him, so he has to talk at the top of his voice in order to make them hear, but at the same time encouraging them to hope on; that by clinging many years they may after a while come up within sight of the place where he now stands! I tell you plainly that a roaring, roystering, bouncing sinner is not so repulsive to me as that higher-life malformation. The former may repent; the latter never gets over his pharisaism. The younger brother of the parable came back, but the senior brother stands outside entirely oblivious of his own delinquencies and deficits, pronouncing his own eulogium. Oh, how much easier it is to blame others than to blame ourselves! Adam blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpent, the serpent blamed the devil, the senior brother blamed the younger brother, and none of them blamed themselves.

Again, the senior brother of my text stands for all those who are faithless about the reformation of the dissipated and the dissolute. In the very tones of his voice you can hear the fact that he has no faith that the reformation of the younger son is genuine. His entire manner seems to say: "That boy has come back for more money. He got a third of the property; now he has come back for another third. He will never be contented to stay on the farm. He will fall away. I would go in, too, and rejoice with the others if I thought this thing was genuine; but it is a sham. That boy is a confirmed inebriate and debauche." Alas! my friends, for the incredulity in the church of Christ in regard to the reclamation of the recreant. You say a man has been a strong drinker. I say: "Yes, but he has reformed." "Oh," you say, with a lugubrious face, "I hope you are not mistaken; I hope you are not mistaken." You say: "Do not rejoice too much over his conversion, for soon he will be unconverted, I fear. Don't make too big a party for that returned prodigal, or strike the timbrel too loud; and if you kill a calf, kill the one that is on the commons, and not the one that has been luxuriating in the paddock." That is the reason why more prodigals do not come home to their father's house. It is the rank infidelity in the church of God on this subject. There is not a house on the streets of Heaven that has not in it a prodigal that has returned and stayed home. There could be unrolled before you a scroll of a hundred thousand names—the names of prodigals who came back forever reformed. Who was John Bunyan? A returned prodigal. Who was Richard Baxter? A returned prodigal. Who was George Whitefield, the thunderer? A returned prodigal. And I could go out in all directions in this audience and find on either side those who, once far astray for many years, have been faithful, and their eternal salvation is as sure as though they had been ten years in Heaven. And yet some of you have not enough faith in their return.

You do not know how to shake hands with a prodigal. You do not know how to pray for him. You do not know how to greet him. He wants to sail in the warm gulf stream of Christian sympathy. You are the iceberg against which he strikes and shivers. You say he has been a prodigal. I know it. But you are the sour, unresponsive, censorious, saturnine, cranky, elder brother, and if you are going to Heaven one would think some people would be tempted to go to perdition to get away from you. The hunters say that if a deer be shot the other deer shove him out of their company, and the general rule is, away with the man who has been wounded with sin. Now, I say the more bones a man has broken the more need he has of a hospital, and that the more a man has been bruised and cut with sin the more need he has to be carried into human and divine sympathy. But for such men there is not much room in this world—the men who want to come back after wandering. Plenty of room for elegant sinners, sinners in velvet and satin and lace, for sinners high salaried, for kid-gloved and patent-leather sinners, for sinners fixed up by hair dresser, pomatumed and lavendered and cologned and frizzled and crimped and "banged," sinners—plenty of room! Such we meet elegantly at the door of our churches, and we invite them into the best seats with Chesterfieldian gallantries; we usher them into the house of God, and put soft ottomans under their feet, and put a gilt-edged prayer book in their hand, and pass the contribution box before them with an air of apology, while they, the generous souls! take out the exquisite portemonnaie, and open it, and with diamond finger push down beyond the $10 gold pieces and delicately pick out as an expression of gratitude their offering to the Lord of one cent. For such sinners, plenty of room, plenty of room. But for the man who has been drinking until his coat is threadbare, and his face is erysipelased, and his wife's wedding dress is in the pawnbroker's shop, and his children, instead of being in school, are out begging broken bread at the basement doors of the city—the man, body, mind, and soul on fire with the flames that have leaped from the scathing, scorching, blasting, consuming cup which the drunkard takes, trembling and agonized and affrighted, and presses to his parched lips and cracked tongue and his shrieking yet immortal spirit—no room.

Oh, if this younger son of the parable had not gone so far off, if he had not dropped so low in wassail, the protest would not have been so severe; but going clear over the precipice as the younger son did, the elder son is angry and will not go in.

Oh, be not so hard in your criticism of the fallen, lest thou thyself also be tempted. A stranger one Sunday staggered up and down the aisles of my church, disturbing the service until the service had to stop until he was taken from the room. He was a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ of a sister denomination! That man had preached the Gospel, that man had broken the bread of the Holy Communion for the people. From what a height to what a depth! Oh, I was glad there was no one smiling in the room when that man was taken out, his poor wife following him with his hat in her hand, and his coat on her arm. It was as solemn to me as two funerals—the funeral of the body and the funeral of the soul. Beware lest thou also be tempted.

An invalid went to South America for his health, and one day sat sunning himself on the beach, when he saw something crawling up the beach, wriggling toward him, and he was affrighted. He thought it was a wild beast, or a reptile, and he took his pistol from his pocket. Then he saw it was not a wild beast. It was a man, a man made in God's own image; and the poor wretch crawled up to the feet of the invalid and asked for strong drink, and the invalid took his wine flask from his pocket, and gave the poor wretch something to drink, and then, under the stimulus he rose up and gave his history. He had been a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. He had gone down under the power of strong drink until he was so reduced in poverty that he was lying in a boat just off the beach. "Why," said the invalid, "I knew a merchant in Glasgow, once," a merchant by such and such a name, and the poor wretch straightened himself and said, "I am that man." "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Again, I remark that the senior brother of my text stands for the spirit of envy and jealousy. The senior brother thought that all the honor they did to the returned brother was a wrong to him. He said, "I have stayed at home, and I ought to have had the ring, and I ought to have had the banquet, and I ought to have had the garlands." Alas for this spirit of envy and jealousy coming down through the ages! Cain and Abel, Esau and Jacob, Saul and David, Haman and Mordecai, Othello and Iago, Orlando and Angelica, Caligula and Torquatus, Cæsar and Pompey, Columbus and the Spanish Courtiers, Cambyses and the brother he slew because he was a better marksman. Dionysius and Philoxenius, whom he slew because he was a better singer. Jealousy among painters. Closterman and Geoffrey Kneller, Hudson and Reynolds. Francia, anxious to see a picture of Raphael, Raphael sends him a picture. Francia, seeing it, falls in a fit of jealousy from which he dies. Jealousy among authors. How seldom contemporaries speak of each other. Xenophon and Plato living at the same time, but from their writings you never would suppose they heard of each other. Religious jealousies. The Mahommedans praying for rains during a drought, no rain coming. Then the Christians began to pray for rain, and the rain comes. Then the Mahommedans met together to account for this, and they resolved that God was so well pleased with their prayers he kept the drought on so as to keep them praying; but that the Christians began to pray, and the Lord was so disgusted with their prayers that he sent rain right away so he would not hear any more of their supplications. Oh, this accursed spirit of envy and jealousy! Let us stamp it out from all our hearts.

A wrestler was so envious of Theogenes, the prince of wrestlers, that he could not be consoled in any way; and after Theogenes died and a statue was lifted to him in a public place, his envious antagonist went out every night and wrestled with the statue until one night he threw it, and it fell on him and crushed him to death. So jealousy is not only absurd, but it is killing to the body and it is killing to the soul. How seldom it is you find one merchant speaking well of a merchant in the same line of business. How seldom it is you hear of a physician speaking well of a physician on the same block. Oh, my friends, the world is large enough for all of us. Let us rejoice at the success of others. The next best thing to owning a garden ourselves is to look over the fence and admire the flowers. The next best thing to riding in fine equipage is to stand on the street and admire the prancing span. The next best thing to having a banquet given to ourselves is having a banquet given to our prodigal brother that has come home to his father's house.

Besides that, if we do not get as much honor and as much attention as others, we ought to congratulate ourselves on what we escape in the way of assault. The French general, riding on horseback at the head of his troops, heard a soldier complain and say, "It is very easy for the general to command us forward while he rides and we walk." Then the general dismounted and compelled the complaining soldier to get on the horse. Coming through a ravine a bullet from a sharpshooter struck the rider and he fell dead. Then the general said: "How much safer it is to walk than to ride."

Once more I have to tell you that this senior brother of my text stands for the pouting Christian. While there is so much congratulation within doors, the hero of my text stands outside, the corners of his mouth drawn down, looking as he felt—miserable. I am glad his lugubrious physiognomy did not spoil the festivity within. How many pouting Christians there are in our day—Christians who do not like the music of our churches, Christians who do not like the hilarities of the young—pouting, pouting, pouting at society, pouting at the fashions, pouting at the newspapers, pouting at the church, pouting at the Government, pouting at the high heaven. Their spleen is too large, their liver does not work, their digestion is broken down. There are two cruets in their castor always sure to be well supplied—vinegar and red pepper! Oh, come away from that mood. Stir a little saccharine into your disposition. While you avoid the dissoluteness of the younger son, avoid also the irascibility and the petulance and the pouting spirit of the elder son, and imitate the father, who had embraces for the returning prodigal and coaxing words for the splenetic malcontent.

Ah! the face of this pouting elder son is put before us in order that we might better see the radiant and forgiving face of the father. Contrasts are mighty. The artist in searching the field of Waterloo, years after the battle, put a dove in the mouth of a canon. Raphael, in one of his cartoons, beside the face of a wretch, put the face of a happy and innocent child. And so the sour face of this irascible and disgusted elder brother is brought out in order that in the contrast we may better understand the forgiving and the radiant face of God. That is the meaning of it—that God is ready to take back anybody that is sorry, to take him clear back, to take him back forever and ever, to take him back with a loving hug, to put a kiss on his parched lips, a ring on his bloated hand, an easy shoe on his chafed foot, a garland on his bleeding temples, and Heaven in his soul. Oh, I fall flat on that mercy! Come, my brother, and let us get down into the dust, resolved never to rise until the Father's forgiving hand shall lift us.

Oh, what a God we have! Bring your doxologies. Come, earth and Heaven, and join in the worship. Cry aloud. Lift the palm branches! Do you not feel the Father's arm around your neck? Do you not feel the warm breath of your Father against your cheek? Surrender, younger son! Surrender, elder son! Surrender all! Oh, go in to-day and sit down at the banquet. Take a slice of the fattened calf, and afterwards when you are seated, with one hand in the hand of the returned brother, and the other hand in the hand of the rejoicing father, let your heart beat time to the clapping of the cymbal and the mellow voice of the flute. "It is meet that we should make merry, and be glad, for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Notes on the Lesson for August 19—"The Feast of Tabernacles."

[From the Chicago Standard.]

The lesson for above date may be found in the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus, from the thirty-third to the forty-fourth verses.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

The feast. It was a great object-lesson in spiritual things. Since Christ has come all ordinances of days have merged into one—the Lord's day. Into its large significance it has drawn all rays of lesser light; it speaks the meaning of all the sacred days. The feast of the Passover, with sacrificial linen-stain, is here recalled, the feast of Pentecost, with its grateful offering of first-fruits; the feast of Trumpets, with its praiseful proclamation; the feast of Atonement, with its humble affliction of soul: and especially the feast of Tabernacles, with its seven days of mingled memorial and prophecy. When we keep the Christian Sabbath as we should—a day of sacred reminder for the past, of dutiful and worshipful gratitude in the present, and, rightly viewed, a profound and potent prophecy of things to come, we shall not be falling short of Israel's piety and devoutness. That day which saw Christ rise from the dead marked not the death of past ordinances so much as the resurrection to a larger life and fulfillment. We may still keep both the sacrifice and the feast.

A holy convocation. The feast opened and closed with a Sabbath. That day, as giving character to all, was a day of assembly. Old and young, men, women and children, found here a personal summons. Do we realize how much one jars upon the order of the universe when he ignores this call? He is wholly awry. *A holy convocation,* it was to be. The continental Sabbath is an offense to God and man. It is the intent of the convocation that sanctifies or stultifies it. Depend upon it, God was speaking in utmost mercy when he declared a day of rest, and when he called the people to worshipful assembly it was the same mercy speaking. There is a mental quickening, a bodily reviving, and above all a spiritual refreshing which the lounging Sunday picnicer in the park, or the lolling Sunday newspaper reader in hammock or on sofa knows nothing of. As a usual thing the man who wakes up freshest for his Monday work is the one who was at church the day before. Ask his employer or his wife or himself.

No servile work therein. There is a work fitted to the day. No servile work; that is, no such labor as belonged to the ordinary bread-winning tasks of the working day was allowable. Work there is on the Lord's day, the pastor and teacher know it well, but it belongs wholly to the observance of the feast; the lifting up of the palm branch and the reading of the oracle under its shadow. There is a distinction here for the servants of the temple themselves. The pastors' and teachers' study-table, even though its theme and quest is Bible truth, may come under this category of servile labor. The simple maxim for teacher and taught alike is to make a difference, and to lay aside wonted employments when the day of rest and worship comes. It is good policy. Judge Hale once said: "I could easily make an estimate of my success the week following by the manner of my passing this day; and this," he added, "I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience." "Come, give me a hand's turn at my garden, Jem, next Sunday morning," said an Englishman. "Can't afford it," was the old lodger's reply. "But I'll pay." "Can't afford it." "I'm sure you're not too well off." "Can't afford it." Why? He was a Christian, that was all. Can any one who rests in God's providence and looks for his salvation "afford it" to desecrate his day?

Offer an offering. The Sabbath day was *par excellence* the day for offerings. This was "that great day of the feast" which saw the culmination of all the festival rites. It's sacred offering crowned all the sacrifices of the week. The Lord's day is to the Christian the crowning day of all the week. Gathering up and forecasting, it sums up the sacrificial spirit of all that comes before and that follows after. No man can bring more to the temple than his past week of faithful living has treasured up for him, and no man's Sabbath vow counts for more than the coming week of actual living realizes for him before the world.

Everything upon his day. Or literally the deed of a day upon its day. *Divar yom B'yomo.* It is a motto familiar to those who have been under the instructions of that enthusiast in Semitic research who not long ago was called from Morgan Park to Yale. It represents not simply the organizing genius of to-day, but the spirit of the old Jewish civilization. Where have we learned orderliness in work, system in study, exactness and precision in results, comprehensiveness linked with exactness, concentration, and condensation united, but from old Israel? The world to-day can scarcely overestimate its debt in point of intellectual as well as moral advancement to the tutelage of that sober, straightforward race. Their punctilious regard for days in things religious had no little influence in molding men's habits of thought in secular affairs. Three millenniums of such schooling as the laws of Moses gave, and the world was ready for Guttenberg and Columbus.

Beside. Four times in succession the word occurs. Beside the Sabbaths, beside your gifts, beside your vows, and beside your freewill offerings. We are not to neglect *the ordinary services and ministries.* The great annual festivals were to be sacredly kept, but the little weekly and daily rites and offices were to be observed as well. Indeed the annual feasts were of real significance only in proportion to weekly and daily faithfulness. "These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone." Remember the things beside. In our Christian calendars there are red-letter days, and there is a type of red-letter-day Christianity which almost wholly forgets the every-day demands of service and piety. Bush-meeting Christians, revival Christians, week-of-prayer Christians, Easter Christians, feast-day Christians. O, remember the days besides! How about loyalty in the fifty-two Sundays of the year? How about vows and *gifts and freewill offerings upon the three* hundred and sixty-five days of the year? "Beside" is a big word.

When ye have gathered in the fruit. The reason why we see so little of the old feast-of-tabernacles spirit in our sacred days is that we have so little spiritual fruit-gathering to look back upon. Our Sabbaths ought to be more of their harvest-home Sabbaths. Properly every week ought to bring its fruit-gathering as well as its seed-sowing. The glad spirit which fills the church just after a great awakening but intimates the normal atmosphere of festal worship in the kingdom of Christ. Marshall has happily revived an old custom, dear to many of us, which illustrates this. He has just had joyful occasion for its use up at St. Paul, where the Lord has greatly blessed the special services that have been held. We recall attendance at such a meeting under the same evangelist in San Francisco a year or so since. The new converts were ranged about the church, the gathered fruit of the meetings. Then, with palm-branch songs upon their lips, the great congregation circled about the great edifice, shaking hands, speaking quick words of cheer, making melody unto the Lord with all their powers. Once in a while in our modern worship we get just a glimpse of what the feast of tabernacles may have meant in its spiritual symbolism to those worshipers.

Next Lesson, "The pillar of Cloud and of Fire."—Num. 9: 15-23.

A new tanning agent has been obtained by digesting coal dust with caustic soda at a boil and neutralizing the resulting liquor with hydro-chloric acid. The inventor calls it pyrofuscine, and considers that while the new process is more complicated than the usual tanning processes, it is 50 per cent. cheaper than the bark process and 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the alum process.

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Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

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Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. julyeodwly.

Daily Sentinel

SUBSCRIPTION, per week..... 10c

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Puett; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

For Congressman From the Twelfth District—Charles A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putman county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Munson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Niblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladio.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. J. Kessler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Bullerman, St. Joe Township; Third District, John H. Brannan, City.

STOP A MOMENT, SOLDIER.

The *Gazette* this morning devotes a column editorial to criticising President Cleveland for vetoing a bill granting a pension to the family of Clinton D. Young, late of Winchester, Ind., who died at Union City from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered by himself.

The *Gazette* adds with brazen audacity and ignorance that it convicts its own party of criminal neglect in saying:

It was bad enough that Clinton D. Young's whole life for almost a quarter of a century should have been spent in poverty and anguish because of his patriotic self-sacrifice. It was bad enough that he had to die at a hotel, away from home and without the loving ministrations of his family, but to be branded as Grover Cleveland seeks to brand him as a suicide and a worthless fellow, is an outrage that calls for the severest censure.

Think of it, soldier, for a quarter of a century poor Clinton D. Young lived in "poverty and anguish," so the *Gazette* says, with a bullet wound in his arm and the republican administration, with all its boasted love for the soldier, his widow and orphans, never gave Mr. Young a pension.

Twenty-five long years of republican hypocritical reign and not a penny for C. D. Young, their hero of to-day. They waited until the brave old veteran was driven to suicide, and then denounce a democratic president because, in his sworn capacity, he cannot give relief in a case of this kind.

What a farce this is, and the mendacious villiany of the statement that Mr. Cleveland branded him a "suicide and a worthless fellow," when the words of the veto are these:

He died away from home at a hotel in Union City, Ind., * * * and it was determined at the time that his death was the result of an overdose of morphine, self administered. * * * It seems to me it would establish a very bad precedent to allow a pension upon the facts developed in the case."

It is despicably cowardly to misrepresent or censure honest words like these.

It is not only cowardly, but it does unpardonable injustice to the best friend of the soldier that ever occupied the presidential chair.

The official records show that the republican presidents, from Lincoln to Arthur, in twenty-four years, signed and permitted to become laws fifteen hundred and twenty-four private pension bills. President Cleveland, in three years and four months, has signed and sanctioned twelve hundred private pension bills, not to mention the thousands of pensions regularly allowed.

Who can honestly criticise this record?

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. Covert & Cheever, druggists, suggested Ely's Cream Balm. I used it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis.

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

Saturday's Salad Sought Out Around the Busy Centers of the City and Dressed Up for the Sentinel.

The Owl club excurted to Warsaw today.

The Niagara Falls excursionists have returned home.

The Bass foundry is at work on the two Corliss engines for the Olds works.

The employes of the Olds wagon works excurted to Rome City this morning.

Mr. Dick Thompson, the Wabash Ticket agent, has returned from Niagara Falls.

The ticket agents say that Saturday is one of the poorest days in the week for railroad business.

Charles McElfatrick has returned from Huntington and taken a position at Bowser's pump works.

The new nine and the old nine of the Pennsylvania company are playing a game of base ball this afternoon.

John Gust and William Shoudel, of the Bass blacksmith shops, were off duty to-day on account of sickness.

Alf. Langley, formerly of this city, has been appointed general agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk road, with headquarters at Muskegon.

Michael Weidman, janitor of the superintendent's office of the Pittsburg road, is being congratulated over the arrival of a baby boy at home.

The Wabash is now selling tickets at one fare for the round trip to Los Angelos, Cal., on account of the Odd Fellows convention at that place.

The Bass works are placing in position in their machine department a double planer that will take a job that is eight feet wide and thirty feet long.

Arthur Dougall, the pleasant clerk at the Bass foundry, was not at his desk this morning and rumor had it that it was all the fault of his girl, who kept him engaged until the wee sma' hours this morning.

Another large order has been placed with the Jenney electric light company by Chicago parties for an incandescent plant of 10,000 lights. This makes orders for 12,000 lights for that place within a week's time.

Three Lake Shore brakemen were discharged yesterday for drunkenness. The Lake Shore has iron clad rules regarding intemperance and an employe seen in a state of intoxication while off duty is immediately dismissed.

It is reported that Henry Nees, formerly of the Pittsburg tin shops, will be married in a few days to a young lady of Churubusco. Henry has been considered a confirmed bachelor and this announcement will be news to his many friends.

The resignation of Oscar Nettlehorst, in the Pittsburg shop clerk's office, has created promotions for Herman Hobrook and Charles Cherry. Frank Howey, of the master builder's office, will be given a position in the shop clerk's office. Mr. Nettlehorst has gone to Chicago to enter business.

Geo. Eitzenger of the Bass foundry, went out to milk his cows the other evening, and after he had finished, left the two large pails of milk standing until he had driven the cows to an enclosure near by. During his absence his horse came on the scene and drank the contents of both buckets. George said he had no idea that his trotter had a love for milk, but after this he will keep an eye on him.

Major J. H. Sloan, clerk at the Pittsburg machine shops, was not at his desk this morning when our reporter made his usual rounds. Uncle Billy Rodgers, however, was seated in the office, with a pen over his ear, and he informed our young man that "Jim" had gone out to Washington Territory with Mr. George Levan and would not return until Monday. As Uncle Billy always gives news "perfectly straight," we have reason to believe that this is correct.

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderfully beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, $5.

Cheap Rate to Cincinnati.

The Ft. W., C. and L. railroad will sell tickets from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati and return, commencing August 20th and continuing for one week, for $3.25 for the round trip. Tickets will be good for seven days, including date of sale. This is a rare opportunity to see the Centennial Exposition, Fall of Babylon and many other attractions in the Queen City. Train leaves each morning at 10:45. 16-6t

A FEW weeks ago Jack Chapman, a negro who resides in Griffin, Ga., was married to Jennie Hall, of Atlanta. When the marriage took place the bride received a number of presents, which were worth probably $150. A few days ago the husband, while his wife was away, packed the bridal presents in a valise and carried them off, and he has not been seen since.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

849 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 16th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF CITY COMMISSIONERS IN THE MATTER OF VACATING WASHINGTON LANE.

The undersigned, the city commissioners respectfully show to your honorable body that in pursuance of a notice from the city clerk, they all met at the council chamber of the city of Fort Wayne on the 16th day of July, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and determine all matters concerning the highway known as Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition, to the city of Fort Wayne, and in accordance with said notice and the law in such cases, they examined the property sought to be appropriated by such vacation and estimated the value thereof; and determined what part of the expenses of such vacation should be paid out of the general fund of the city; that they viewed the real estate through which said vacation will pass, and also the real estate in vicinity of said vacation and estimated the injuries and benefits thereto by reason of said vacation, and now report as follows below, and make assessments of benefits and damages as below set out, viz:

First. The following described real estate will be appropriated by said vacation:

Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition, to Fort Wayne.

Second. The following described lots and lands, no part of which will be taken by said vacation, will be damaged in the amounts below stated, viz: None.

Third. The following described lots and lands will be benefitted by said vacation in the amounts below stated viz:

All that part of Hanna's out lot 2, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 3, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 4, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 5, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 8, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 9, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 11, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 12, north of Waghington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 13, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 14, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

Fourth. The following described lots and lands, a part of which will be taken will be damaged by said vacation in the amounts below stated, viz: None.

Fifth. The general character of the proposed vacation is as follows: The vacation of a lane known as Washington lane between Hanna's out lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 north of said lane and parts of out lots 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 south of said lane and north of Washington street in said city of Fort Wayne in southeast quarter of section 1, township 30 range 12 east.

Sixth. We find that of the amount to be paid for the real estate to be taken and appropriated by said vacation the city of Fort Wayne should pay nothing.

We recommend that said lane be vacated as proposed, and that the benefits assessed, be paid and collected according to law and the expenses be paid by the petitioners.

GEO. FOX,
J. DICKERSON,
ULRICH STUTZ,
MICHAEL WOULFE,
A. F. GLUTTING,
City Commissioners.

Which report was on motion concurred in by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolution, Accepting the report of "The City Commissioners," in relation to the vacation of Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition to Fort Wayne, and directing the city clerk to deliver a copy of so much of said report as assesses benefits and damages upon real estate, and in which the real estate so assessed is described, to the city treasurer, etc.

Be it resolved, By the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, two-thirds of all the members concurring, that the report of "the city commissioners" in relation to the vacation of the highway known as Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition to the city of Fort Wayne be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the city clerk be, and he is hereby required, and directed to deliver a certified copy of so much of said report as assesses benefits and damages upon real estate, and in which the real estate so assessed is described, to the city treasurer, with his warrant to said treasurer to pay the damages and collect the benefits according to law.

Be it further resolved, That the city treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to collect the benefits assessed, before paying any damages, and that he pay the damages, and for the real estate appropriated out of the benefits so collected.

Be it further resolved, That the city clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to file a copy of the said report at once in the office of the recorder of Allen county and have the same recorded

W. DOEHRMAN.

Which resolution was on motion adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 14, viz: Councilmen, Bandt, Doehrman, Halbe., Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kelker, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

CONTRACTS AND BONDS.

The contract and bond of W. Horstman, for constructing a sand pit on the northeast corner or Ewing and Pearl streets.

A motion to approve was lost.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 18, and is a part of these minutes) of Wm. Horstman for constructing brick sidewalks on both sides of Lillie street, from the Maumee road to the north line of the right-of-way of the W., St. L. & P. railway, and relaying all brick sidewalks now constructed, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, F. H. Meyer

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 19, and is a part of these minutes) of John McCann, for grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Third street, from North Harrison street to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, L. Merz.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 20, and is a part of these minutes) of George Ehrman for constructing brick sidewalks on the north side of Montgomery street, bordering on the south part of lots No. 15 and 16 Hamilton's second addition, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, Barney Hessert and Adam Popp.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 21, and is a part of these minutes) of George Ehrman for constructing brick sidewalks on both sides of Second street, from Wells street to North Harrison street, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, Barney Hessert and Adam Popp.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The trustees of the water works submitted a contract and bond with A. Hattersley & Sons for making extensions of water works on the following streets, viz: Charles, Williams, Hanna, DeWald, Lewis and Ohio. The bond is in the sum of $10,000.

Surety, John Mohr, jr, and B. D. Angell.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in miscellaneous contract and bond book 1, page 152, and is a part of these minutes) of the city Coal and Merchandise Co., by M. M. Smick, manager, for furnishing coal for one year for the water works department, was submitted.

Bond, $3,000.

Surety, Henry C. Paul and Herman H. Hartig.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

ORDINANCES.

By Meyer.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in miscellaneous ordinance book 3, page 65, and is a part of these minutes) relating to the use of Calhoun street, was read a first and second time July 24, 1888, the ordinance was read a third time now and on motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Dohrman, Haiber, Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kenslil, Kelker, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

By Scheid.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in sewer ordinance book 1, page 148, and is a part of these minutes) to construct a 15-inch clay

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

5¢ JAXON 5¢ ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP. 5¢ 5¢

DON'T BE A SLAVE

to prejudice but save money, time, labor, strength and clothes by using

JAXON ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP.

It loosens and separates the dirt without injuring the fabric, instead of eating up the dirt and thereby rotting the cloth. Don't be put off with something claimed to be "just as good," but insist on having the genuine and prove for yourself the advantages of this soap.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th.



CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY

GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS.

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

BIG MONEY. *5,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to supply Ten Million voters with the only official lives of*

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN

By Hon. W. U. Hensel; also, of Mrs. Cleveland; exquisite steel portraits. Voters' Cartridge Box, Reform Trade Policy, &c., complete. Agents report immense success. For best work, apply quick and make $200 to $500 a month. Outfit, 35c. JAS. MORRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell

Try the Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free Ely Bros., Druggists, 56 Warren st., N.Y.

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Steam and Gas Fitter,

101 Calhoun Street,

Next Door to Y. M. C. A. Building,

Fort Wayne, - - - - - - - - - Ind.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, 5:30 a. m., *1:35 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *9:00 p. Crestline Accommodation, *7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *5:0- a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at 6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, *4:00 p. m.

*Daily.

†Daily, except Sunday

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

[Fort Wayne Division

FROM NORTH.		GOING NORTH
10 30 am—Ar—	Cincinnati Ex....	—Lv.
	Detroit Ex.....	" 4 40 pm
3 45 pm "	Detroit Ex.....	" 11 30 am
5 20 pm "	Way Freight....	" 6 45 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 00 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 8 10 am	Accommodation	Lv. 6 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North.....	Lv.	2:30 am
" " "	"	8:05 am
For Grand Rapids.....	"	2:10 pm
From Grand Rapids.....	Ar.	8:30 pm
From Portland.....	"	7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....	Lv.	5:35 am
" "	"	1:00 pm
" "	"	11:20
From "	Ar.	6:25 pm
For Portland.....	Lv	6:45 p

Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South.	Arrives.
5 30 am—Ft Wayne Accommodation—	10 00 am
10 45 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le. Mail & Ex—	4 10 pm
5 00 pm—Indianapolis Express.....	—10 00 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily.....	5 00 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily.....	3 17 p m
Lafayette accom.....	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom.....	10 20 a m

GOING EAST	Depart
New York Express, daily.....	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday.....	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily.....	6 25 p m
Toledo accom.....	3 30 p m

Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 30 p m

Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m.....	10 20 a m
10 20 a m.....	3 30 p m
1 50 p m.....	6 20 p m
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 15 a m.....	1 40 p m
1 10 p m.....	6 10 p m
7 00 p m.....	5 00 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express.

Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball has new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE.

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs.—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box of Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

Gentlemen.—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson, of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him,—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours truly,

STEVENS & BRUNER.
Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Company Boston, Mass.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Pains and Weaknesses

OF FEMALES



Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. **Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.** Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



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Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

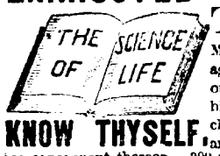
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DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

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KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

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Campaign Goods of any Description.

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HEINOLD BROS.

15 & 17 Market St. - Chicago, Ill.
Sept-13

MAGNOLIA

BALM, banishes Redness, Roughness Pimples and gives alabaster Face, Neck Arms & Hands!

John Bertels bids:
For—
12-inch sewer ..... $ 1 20
Man-holes, each 20 00
Sand pits 25 00
12-inch connection pipe 55
6-inch junctions, each 1 00

For constructing an 18-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary man holes, sand pits and connections, on Dock street, from the west lide of lot 42, original plat, to Calhoun street.

Joseph Derheimer bids:
For the—
Sewer ..... $ 82
Relaying cobble stone pavement 08
Manholes each 10 00
Sand pits 20 00
12-inch connection pipe 45
6-inch junctions each 88

John Bertels bids:
For the—
Sewer ..... $ 85
Relaying cobble stone pavement 10
Man-holes, each 13 00
Sand pits 25 00
12-inch connection pipe 55
6-inch junctions, each 1 25

The following proposals for sidewalks were read and on motion referred to the committee on streets:

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Superior street, from Griffith street to the west line of McCulloch's addition.

John Bertels bids 27
John McCann bids 28
Geo. Erhman bids 26½

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the west side of McCulloch street, from the Maumee road to Lewis street.

John Bertels bid:
For the—
Grading 25
Paving 26

John McCann bids:
For—
Grading 16
Paving 24½

Wm. Horstman bids:
For—
Grading 23
Paving 27

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Duryea street, from Hoagland avenue to Fairfield avenue

John McCann bids 24½
John Bertels bids 25
George Ehrman bids 27

For grading and paving with stone flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Harrison street, bordering on the 62½ feet south of the north 22½ feet of lot 545 Hanna's addition.

Jos. Derheimer bids:
For—
Euclid stone 44
Berea stone 42
Curbing, Berea stone 32
Cutting gas and water holes (each) 50
Cutting area holes per square foot 50
Cutting coal holes per square foot 50
Resetting old curbing 08
Cutting old curbing 05
Coal hole covers $1 50
Vault light covers 1 50

George Jaap bids:
For—
Euclid stone 42
Berea stone 40
Curbing, Berea stone 30
Cutting gas and water holes 70
Cutting coal holes 40
Cutting area holes 20
Resetting old curbing 08
Cutting old curbing 05
Coal hole covers $1 40
Vault light covere 1 50

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on both sides of McCulloch street from Lewis street to Hayden street.

Wm. Horstman bids:
For the—
Grading 23
Paving 32

John McCann bids:
For the:—
Grading 18
Paving 30

John Bertels bids:
For the:—
Grading 20
Paving 33

For grading and relaying to the proper grade the brick sidewalks on the south side of Superior street, from a point seventeen feet west of the east line of lot 4, block 3, Ewing's addition, to Webstes street.

John McCann bids:
For—
Relaying old brick 23
Nnew brick and sand 33

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the west side of DeWald street, bordering on lot 98 Williams add tion.

John McCann bids 30

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Burgess street, from St. Mary's addition to the west line of lot 26 Burgess addition.

John McCann bids 39
John Bertels bids 26

The following proposals for furnishing coal for the several departments of the city for the ensuing year, were read and on motion referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

J. M. Moderwell bids:
For—
Hard coal—present delivery ..... $ 6 75
Hard coal—future delivery 6 50
Soft coal—immediate delivery 3 75
Soft coal—future delivery 4 15

City Coal and Merchandise Co., by M. M. Smick, Manager, bid:
For—
Hard coal, August delivers ..... $ 6 72
Hard coal, later delivery 7 10
Soft coal, August delivery 3 53
Soft coal, later delivery 3 60

John Wilson & Sons bid:
For hard coal $6 70
For soft coal 3 50
Hard coal 7 90
Soft coal 3 55

The following proposal for furnishing the city with broken and unbroken stone was read and referred to the committee on streets;

Wm. Moellering bids:
For Wabash hard flint stone, broken in cars at Fort Wayne, per cubic yard ... $1 52
Same stone, not broken, for 1 28

On motion of Councilman Scheid the street commissioner was instructed to notify parties owning side track of Wabash railway on Barr street, crossing Murray, to repair said track.

On motion the common council then adjourned.

A FAMILY consisting of two men, one woman, and two children have taken up their abode in a mammoth hollow sycamore tree on the banks of the Kanawha River in West Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

MAGNOLIA

BALM, overcomes Sallowness, Blotches, and gives a Smooth, Soft, Youthful and Pliable Skin!

MAGNOLIA

BALM is instantly applied to Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Removes Tan, Sunburn & Freckles!

S.S.S.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,

DOC. P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,

O. E. HUGHES,
Conductor C. & G. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and stinging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks she was apparently well. She is now a hearty fine-looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly,

J. E. SEARS,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 736 Broadway.

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Steam and Gas Fitters.

—DEALERS IN—

GAS FIXTURES

Main Street, East of Clinton Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work Iron and Lead Pipe

Lift and Force Pumps,

Lead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls Rubber Hose, etc.

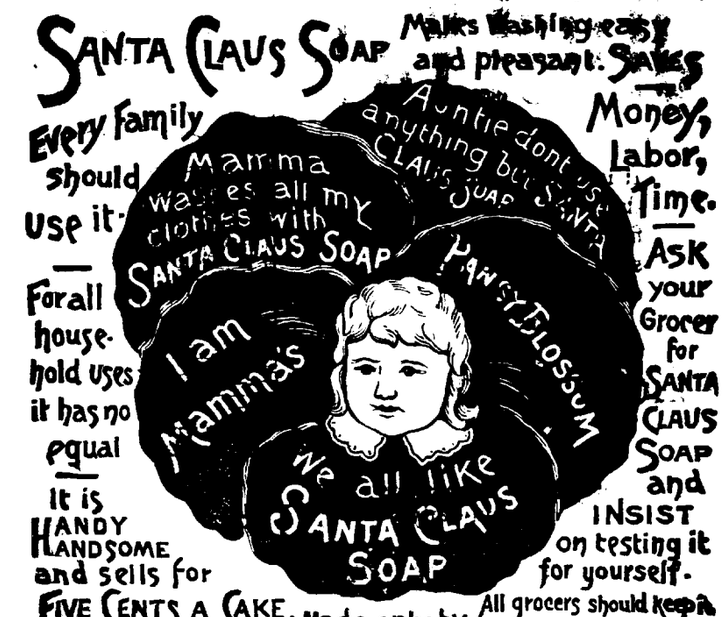
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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. R. DEPPELLER,

Uroscopic - (Water) - Physican,

Former partner of the late Dr. A. Goeriz, has returned and permanently located at the old office, No. 18 East Columbia street, over John Raab's provision store. The Doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as may desire to consult him professionally. The Doctor prefers to see some of the worst cases first. Be sure to bring a small vial of water. 7-1mo.



Coal! Wood! Coal!

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of coal and wood, which can be had at lowest figures from **THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE IN THE CITY.** Hard and Soft Coal, Cannel Coal, Kindlings, etc. Anthracite "Loyal Rock" a specialty for grates; burns without smoke and burns to a white ash. Try it.

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WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent sealed free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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OF THE POPULAR

SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments,

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WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,

EAGLE -:- GROCERY

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FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER

An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 26-1m

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Physician and Surgeon,

Office 136 Barr Street,

First Door South City Hospital,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. L. ALBRECHT

CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREET.

Frank B. Kendrick,

ARCHITECT,

No. 188 Calhoun Street,

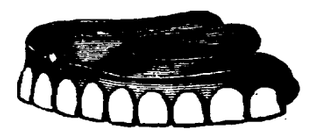
FORT WAYNE, IND. 204

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Speedy Relief
OBTAINED BY USING
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and Druggists everywhere.

E. F. Sites,

DENTIST.



No. 74 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Opposite Aveline House, Over Mordhurst's Drug Store. july18dw1yr.

The Newspaper Revolution.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.]

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest were never heard of beyond their immediate locality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the overthrow of an European dynasty was not known here until long after the event. Suddenly there came a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods, and the newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a petty ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had been burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires into the newspaper offices, and there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. Thus originated the "blanket sheet." The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising; the biggest paper was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there began an era of discrimination, during which arose such journals as the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. That the public appreciated the new departure is best evidenced in the fact that the *Sun* reached a circulation of 150,000 a day, and THE DAILY NEWS 175,000. The wonderful and constantly growing popularity of the condensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the cumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their senses, that they have now somewhat reformed both as to size and price, but they are still too far removed from the true ideal of American journalism to meet the needs of the great majority.

In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of pioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over three times that of any of its contemporaries, and considerably more than the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of high grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a popular price. To win such recognition the cheap paper must be *as good a newspaper* as the best of its higher-priced competitors. And this THE DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the Association. In the general field of news-gathering it represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism: as a *news*-paper it challenges comparison with any in the land. In its editorial columns THE DAILY NEWS speaks from the standpoint of the independent newspaper, and thereby escapes the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or defending the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. It is not an organ, neither is it a neutral in questions of principle. It has the courage of its convictions. The organ of no party, sect or interest, it voices the united demand of all those better elements of society in behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the relations of life. By just so much as it thus commends itself to the regard of the truly "best people" of the community does it voluntarily renounce any community of interest with all others.

So conspicious a success must have its imitators, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement such imitation always bestows. However as it is the only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which is a member of the Associated Press—all other Chicago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents—all imitation must continue, so far as *news giving* value is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "the original," "the best."

Sold by all newsdealers at ONE CENT per copy, six cents per week. Mailed, postage paid, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. Every farmer can now have his daily paper at little more than the cost of the old time weekly. Address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago

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BALM gives a Ravishingly Beautiful Skin. Readily used and can't be detected. One trial convinces!

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THE PRESIDENCY.

Seven Tickets in the Field Seeking the Suffrages of the Dear People.

Portraits and Biographies of the Numerous Candidates for the White House.

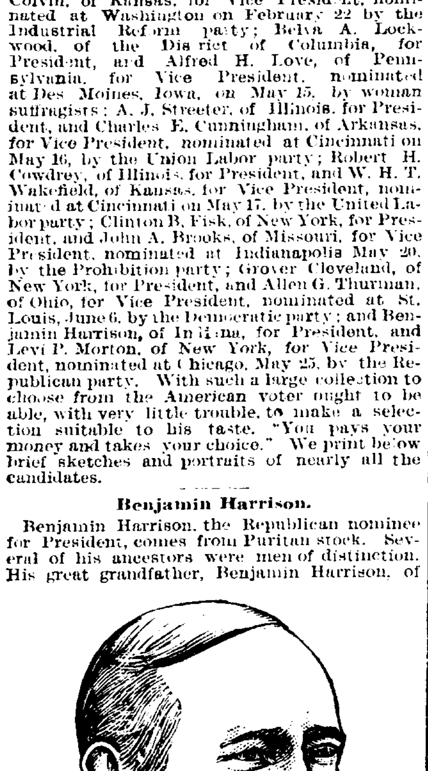
Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

Popular Vote for President in 1880 and 1884, as Shown by the Official Returns.

There are seven Presidential tickets before the American people seeking their suffrages at the quadrennial election to be held on the first Tuesday in November next, namely: Albert E. Redstone, of California, for President, and John Colvin, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Washington on February 22 by the Industrial Reform party; Belva A. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, nominated at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 15, by woman suffragists; A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, for President, and Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 16, by the Union Labor party; Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois, for President, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 17, by the United Labor party; Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President, nominated at Indianapolis May 20, by the Prohibition party; Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, nominated at St. Louis, June 6, by the Democratic party; and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President, nominated at Chicago, May 25, by the Republican party. With such a large collection to choose from the American voter ought to be able, with very little trouble, to make a selection suitable to his taste. "You pays your money and takes your choice." We print below brief sketches and portraits of nearly all the candidates.

Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, comes from Puritan stock. Several of his ancestors were men of distinction. His great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of

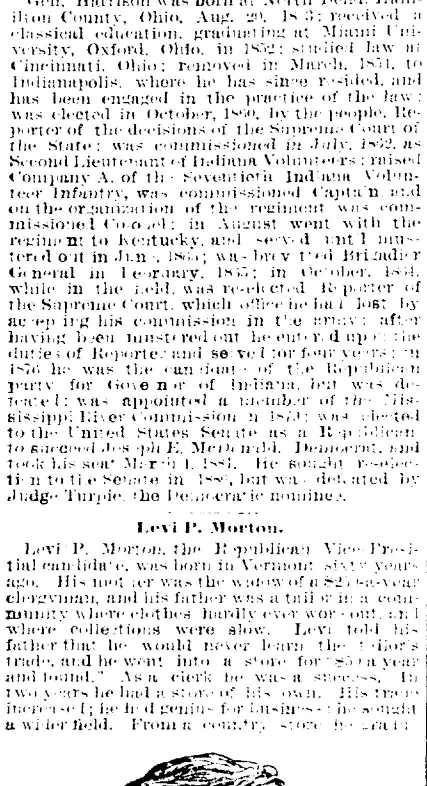


Virginia, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times Governor of his State, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of the nominee, was the ninth President of the United States, besides being a renowned soldier and statesman.

Gen. Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833; received a classical education, graduating at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852; studied law at Cincinnati, Ohio; removed in March, 1854, to Indianapolis, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the practice of the law; was elected in October, 1860, by the people, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State; was commissioned in July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers; raised Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Captain and on the organization of the regiment was commissioned Colonel; in August went with the regiment to Kentucky, and served until mustered out in June, 1865; was brevetted Brigadier General in February, 1865; in October, 1864, while in the field, was re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he had lost by accepting his commission in the army; after having been mustered out he entered upon the duties of Reporter and served for four years; in 1876 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated; was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881. He sought re-election to the Senate in 1887, but was defeated by Judge Turpie, the Democratic nominee.

Levi P. Morton.

Levi P. Morton, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, was born in Vermont sixty years ago. His mother was the widow of a $25-a-year clergyman, and his father was a tailor in a community where clothes hardly ever wore out, and where collections were slow. Levi told his father that he would never learn the tailor's trade, and he went into a store for "$50 a year and found." As a clerk he was a success. In two years he had a store of his own. His trade increased; he had genius for business; he sought a wider field. From a country store he gradu-



ated into banking, and is to-day the head of the great banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., with offices in New York, London and Paris. He has served in Congress from a New York City district. It was understood that Garfield would make Morton his Secretary of the Treasury. That portfolio was promised to Mr. Morton, but Garfield, it is said, at the last moment "reconsidered his determination." Instead, he offered Morton the Secretaryship of the Navy, which was declined. Subsequently Mr. Morton was appointed Minister to France, and remained in Paris until the end of Garfield's term. Mr. Morton was a devoted admirer and an enthusiastic follower of Roscoe Conkling, but did not antagonize the great Senator's enemies. He has been twice a candidate and twice defeated for the United States Senate—first by Evarts and again by Hiscock. Two years ago he had more votes than Miller, but Hiscock's little legion remained firm and finally carried the day for the Syracuse statesman.

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. President Cleveland's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. The Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, the President's birthplace, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named, but the first name (Stephen) was early dropped. When Grover was 4 years old his father went to Syracuse, N. Y., where the son attended an academy, afterward clerking in a



country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida County, gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his 17th year he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother, William, now a Presbyterian clergyman, was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book," receiving $60 for six weeks' services. In August, 1855, he entered the Buffalo law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers as clerk. Here he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County Jan. 1, 1863, and held the office three years. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass, Republican. He then became a law partner of Isaac W. Vanderpool, and in 1869 formed the law partnership of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. His practice was fairly successful until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his three-years' term he became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was a prosperous one. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for Mayor by the Buffalo Democrats and was elected by a majority of 3,530. The Democratic State convention which met at Syracuse in September, 1882, nominated him for Governor of New York, and he was elected by a plurality of 192,854 votes, his opponent being Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury. July 11, 1884, the National Democratic Convention in Chicago nominated Cleveland for President, he receiving on the second ballot 683 votes out of a total of 820, and on motion of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, who became his running mate, the nomination was made unanimous. The canvass of 1884 is too well remembered to require a review. Cleveland received 219 votes in the Electoral College and Blaine 182. The popular vote was: Cleveland, 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369. At the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, in June last, President Cleveland was, by acclamation, nominated for re-election.

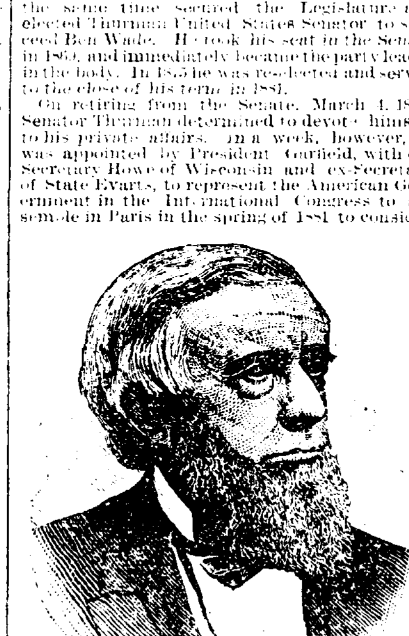
President Cleveland was married in the White House June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar, and the union has proved a very happy one.

Allen G. Thurman.

Cleveland's yokefellow, Allen G. Thurman, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ohio. He attended country schools and was finally graduated from a grammar school, but never had a collegiate training. While still a youth he studied law under his uncle, ex-Gov. Allen of Ohio, and Judge Swayne, and his ambition was to become a good lawyer and secure a good practice. In this he succeeded. Over his own protest he was nominated for the XXIXth Congress and elected, reversing an adverse majority of over six hundred votes. He was made a member of the House Judiciary Committee. At the close of his term he declined a renomination.

In 1851 he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and elected. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice. In 1867 he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes, but was defeated by 5,000 votes. The Democrats at the same time secured the Legislature and elected Thurman United States Senator to succeed Ben Wade. He took his seat in the Senate in 1869, and immediately became the party leader in the body. In 1875 he was re-elected and served to the close of his term in 1881.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1881, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his private affairs. In a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Secretary Howe of Wisconsin and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American Government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider



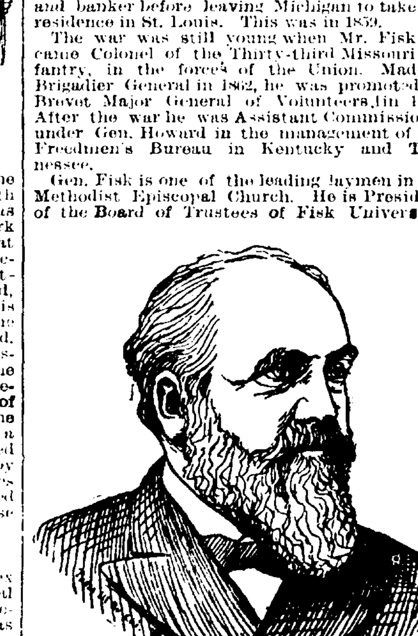
and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fixing a uniform rate by which silver should be regarded as money in the countries therein represented. He accepted the trust, and soon after his return from Europe was selected, with Chief Justice Cooley of Michigan and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, ex-Minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to different rates between the trunk railroads leading from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. His last appearance before the public was as principal counsel of the United States in the famous tally sheet forgery cases of Franklin County, Ohio.

Clinton B. Fisk.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the man selected by the Prohibitionists to carry their banner through the present campaign, was born at York, Livingston County, N. Y., in the year 1828, and is a representative of the New England Fisks, from which have been bred men of renown. He was a child when his father removed to Michigan. In his youth he began a course of education preparatory to the university, but was prevented completing it by bad health. He then opened a store, and was successively merchant, miller, and banker before leaving Michigan to take his residence in St. Louis. This was in 1859.

The war was still young when Mr. Fisk became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, in the forces of the Union. Made a Brigadier General in 1862, he was promoted to Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1865. After the war he was Assistant Commissioner under Gen. Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk is one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University,



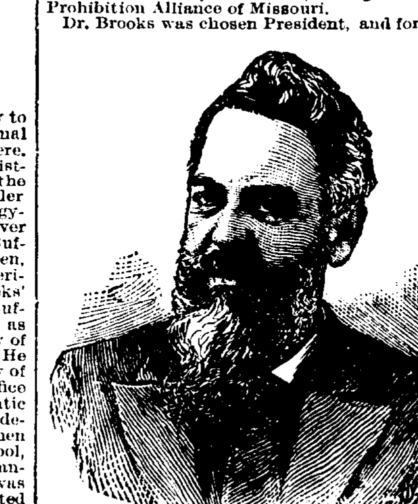
for colored students, at Nashville; a trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; of Drew Theological Seminary and Pennington College, New Jersey; and of Albion College, Michigan. His useful services to religious organizations include the duties of a trustee of the American Missionary Association, and those of membership in the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General is understood to be a man possessing ample means. His secular activities are principally in railroading and insurance interests, and his place of business is New York City. He is a friendly and genial man, of portly presence, and excels in public address.

John A. Brooks.

Dr. John A. Brooks, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, is a tall portly man, with a large head, covered with a heavy growth of hair slightly tinged with gray. He was born in Mason County, Ky., June 3, 1836. His ancestors were Virginians and his father a clergyman. He was brought up on a farm, but received a college education, having graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, in 1856. He was President of Fleming College, Kentucky, for two years, and afterward entered the ministry.

At the age of 15 he became a public advocate of temperance. He has been closely identified with the temperance cause since then, and became one of the early advocates of prohibition. In 1880, with thirty-five voters, he organized the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri.

Dr. Brooks was chosen President, and for four

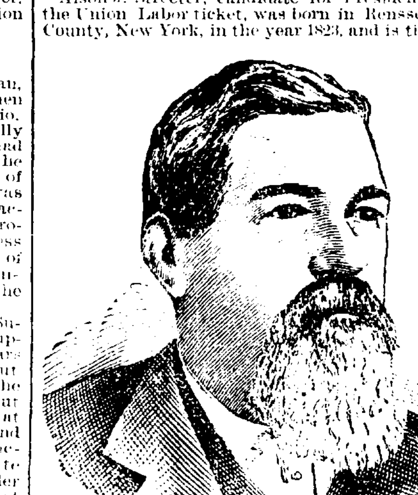


years at his own risk and without salary, canvassed one hundred counties of the State in the interests of submission. A Legislature pledged to submit was elected the first year, but it failed by two or three votes to pass the submission bill. They instead passed the Downing high license law. In 1882 another Legislature pledged to submission was elected. Again, however, the amendment was lost by treachery.

Brooks then left the Democratic party in disgust, and in 1884 was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Alliance and also the Prohibition party. The campaign grew hot. Cleveland carried the State by 30,000, while Marmaduke's majority was only 420. Brooks polled five times as many votes as St. John. This agitation and temperance work, followed up by the W. C. T. U., resulted in the Wood local option law, under which sixty-five counties and fourteen cities have been carried for prohibition. Since 1834 Dr. Brooks has been in the lecture field, mostly in the Southwest, and prohibition has made large gains under him.

A. J. Streeter.

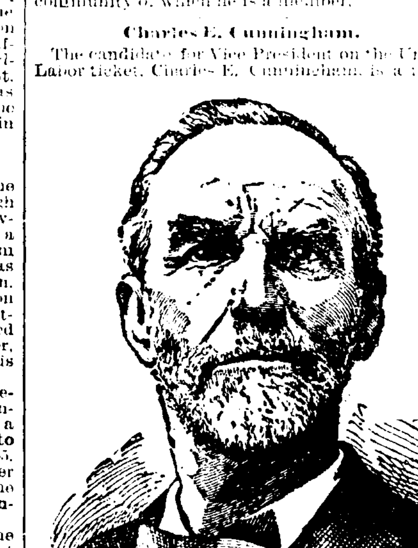
Alson J. Streeter, candidate for President on the Union Labor ticket, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in the year 1823, and is there-



fore in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His family came from Massachusetts. Young Streeter began life on his father's farm in Allegany County, to which the elder Streeter removed when the boy was four years old. The father died in 1850, and the son was obliged to make his own way. Hearing of Knox College, then just opened at Galesburg, Illinois, where there was a labor department enabling young men to work out an education, he concluded to go there. Upon his arrival he found the working department was not in running order. He knew how to make shingles, so he bought trees and cut them down and into blocks on Saturdays, and had them hauled to town. In this way he earned means to attend Knox College for three years. In 1849 he went to California with an ox team, returning two years later to Galesburg, but in 1853 he drove a herd of young cattle from Galesburg to California for market. The next year he bought another drove and went through with them, making a profit on both trips. Mr. Streeter bought lands near New Windsor, Mercer County, Illinois, stocked a farm and has been raising stock ever since. He is now a large land owner, a model farmer and a successful stock raiser. During the war for the Union he was a war Democrat. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving on the Committee on Education and Agriculture, and taking an active part in railroad legislation "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." It was the time of the Granger movement and Mr. Streeter joined the Grangers. In 1873 Mr. Streeter severed all his old political affiliation and became interested in forming the Labor party, and in 1878 he was a candidate for Congress on that ticket. Mr. Streeter has been prominent in the labor cause for a number of years and stands well with the community of which he is a member.

Charles E. Cunningham.

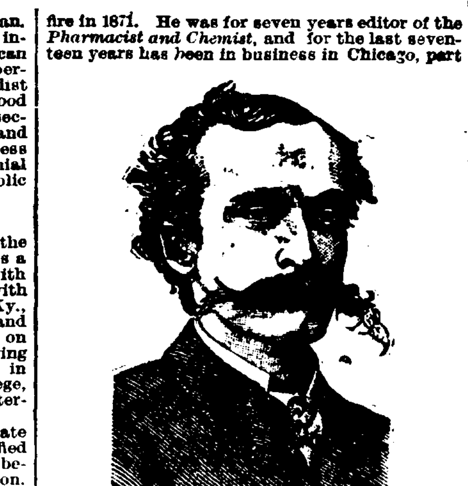
The candidate for Vice President on the Union Labor ticket, Charles E. Cunningham, is a resi-



dent of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was identified with the Greenback Labor party from the commencement of its organization. Two years ago, within seventeen days of election day, he was put into the field as a candidate for Governor of Arkansas by the Union Labor party, and he carried three of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, beating Hughes, the present Governor, in his own county by 1,100 votes, and polling a total vote in twenty-three counties of nearly 20,000—there being no organization of the party nor any tickets up in the remaining counties in the State. He has been an active, industrious workingman all his life, being a farmer and a lumberman. He is 65 years old, yet he is full of manly power, being exceedingly vigorous and as spry as if he was not more than 25.

Robert H. Cowdrey.

The nominee for President of the United Labor party is Robert H. Cowdrey, of Chicago. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., in 1852, and is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical College at Chicago, to which place he went immediately after the great fire in 1871. He was for seven years editor of the *Pharmacist and Chemist*, and for the last seventeen years has been in business in Chicago, part

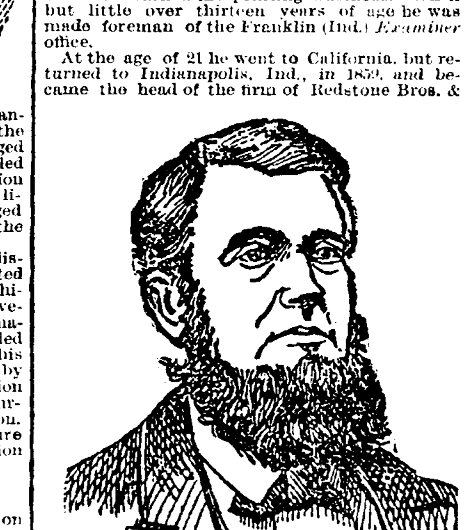


of the time in the sale of drugs as a clerk, for some years in the printing business on his own account, and for the last year as secretary of a company established in Chicago. Mr. Cowdrey has been an independent in politics since 1876, at which time he left the Republican party. He has never held any political office, and the present is his first venture as a candidate.

Albert E. Redstone.

The Industrial party is the name of a political organization which numbers among its adherents a goodly number of old-time Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, Grangers, Laborites, Prohibitionists, Female Suffragists, and other so-called "reform" elements. The Industrialists took time by the forelock and met in national convention at Washington, D. C., on Washington's birthday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Albert E. Redstone, the nominee for President, was born near Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1832. He emigrated to Indiana when quite young, and afterward went to Louisville, Ky., where he learned the printing business. When but little over thirteen years of age he was made foreman of the Franklin (Ind.) *Examiner* office.

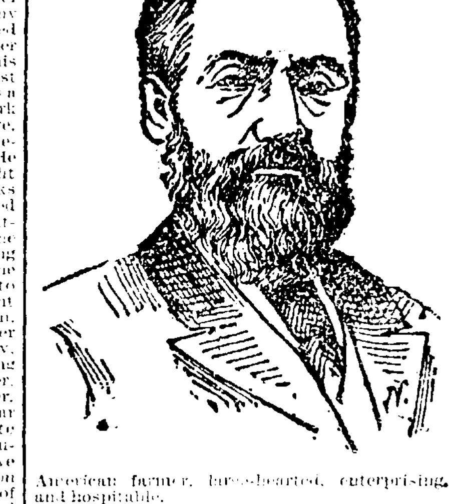
At the age of 21 he went to California, but returned to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1859, and became the head of the firm of Redstone Bros. &



Co., manufacturers of of heavy machinery. Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Redstone again took up his abode in California, and was prominently identified with the labor cause on the Pacific coast. He was chosen President of the National Labor Council, and took up his residence at Washington City in 1872, and was consecutively re-elected until 1878. He subsequently returned to California, and is now a resident of that State.

John Colvin.

Mr. Redstone's running mate is John Colvin, a native of Williamsburg, Ohio, where he was born in 1841. Although enjoying but few educational advantages in early life, he has devoted so many of his leisure hours to study and research that he has become a fluent and able orator. Mr. Colvin removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1869, leaving the latter State for Kansas in 1870. He is the owner of a beautiful country seat near the thriving village of Moline, Kan. He has a wife and five sons, and is a firm adherent of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Colvin is proud of being called a granger, and is in every respect a typical



American farmer, large-hearted, enterprising, and hospitable.

Gossip About the Candidates.

The fathers of Cleveland, Thurman, and Morton were clergymen.

Belva Lockwood, the Presidential candidate of the Woman-Suffrage party, was 59 years old last August.

General Harrison has imperial blood in his veins. Powhattan, the father of Pocahontas, was one of his ancestors.

Mrs. Harrison said not long ago that when she and her husband went to Washington to live he had never worn a dress suit.

Cleveland and Harrison are both Presbyterians, but Harrison is a deacon.

Ben Harrison's first fight in the war was a complete victory. He surprised the rebels near Russellville, Ky., and captured the camp, the town and the county.

Judge Thurman's library contains many French and Spanish works. He learned French in his youth, but did not begin the study of Spanish until he was 55 years old.

Mr. C. E. Shaw, of Chicago, has a medal on one side of which is represented an old log cabin as the center-piece and the words around the border: "The People's Choice the Hero of Tippecanoe." On the other side, around a vignette of the old General, is the inscription: "Major General W. H. Harrison. Born Feb. 9, 1773."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

The Presidents who have been honored with a second election are exactly one-third the whole number. Of the seven chosen a second time, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, five belong to the first half-century of the Government.

Of the fourteen other incumbents of the office of President, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, who each served four years or less, all but two belong to the last sixty years of the Government. Still it must be observed that in nearly all these cases there was no second nomination, so that a second election was out of the question. The exceptions were those of President J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, beaten in his second canvass by General Jackson, and President Van Buren, of New York, who, on his second nomination, was beaten by General Harrison.

At the outset no clearly defined idea had been established as to second elections, and it was Washington's refusal to accept a third term that prevented its being offered to him. In spite of this positive refusal, he received two votes in the Electoral College for a third term. On his first and second terms he had had unanimous electoral votes, an honor which has fallen to no successor. North Carolina and Rhode Island were not in the Union at the electoral vote of 1789, but they chose electors four years later, and Vermont and Kentucky had then been admitted, making fifteen States. John Adams, at the first election, got 34 votes out of 69, or one less than a majority, Jay, of New York, having 9, and the remainder going for no fewer than nine other persons; but as the electors at that time voted for two persons each, the second highest thereby becoming Vice President, and not needing a majority, Adams became Vice President without further voting.

At the second election, in 1793, the electors scattered their votes less, Washington getting the whole 132, and for the second choice Adams having 77; George Clinton, of New York, 50; Jefferson, 4; and Burr, 1. But at the third election the scattering was very noticeable, John Adams having 71; Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, 15; Ellsworth, 11; Jay, 5; Clinton, 7; Iredell, 3; Washington, Johnston, and John Henry, 2 each; C. C. Pinckney, 1. The votes for Washington were one each from Virginia and North Carolina. In the fourth election Jefferson and Burr were tied at 73 votes each, while Adams had 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64, with 1 for Jay; whereupon the House of Representatives elected Jefferson, and Burr, as a matter of course, became Vice President. As a consequence, the twelfth amendment of the Constitution was adopted, giving us our present system of electoral voting for President and Vice President separately, and at the next election the vote was for Jefferson and George Clinton, 162 each, against Pinckney and King, 14 each.

There was a curious division, however, in the sixth election. Madison received 122 votes for President and 3 for Vice-President, while Clinton received 113 for Vice-President and 6 for President. Vermont, throwing her 6 votes for Madison, had given the 6 for Vice-President to Langdon, while New York gave 13 to Madison and 6 to Clinton for President, but for Vice-President gave 13 to Clinton, 3 to Madison, and 3 to Monroe. The concentrated opposition ticket was that of Pinckney and King again, who received 47 votes each. In Madison's second election Elbridge Gerry for Vice-President got 131 votes, or 3 more than Madison for President. Hence in the opposition Jared Ingersoll for Vice-President got only 86 votes while De Witt Clinton for President had 89.

Monroe in 1817 got 183 votes for President, against Rufus King's 34; while D. D. Tompkins was chosen Vice-President by 183 votes, against four candidates, John E. Howard leading with 22. At his re-election Monroe made the great sweep of 231 votes, against 1 for John Quincy Adams, while Tompkins had 218, against 14 scattering.

The succeeding election was among the most singular in the record. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by 182 votes, against 78 divided among five candidates; yet, for President, Jackson had but 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37. The House then elected Adams. Of the votes for Vice President, 13, contributed by four different States, had been for Jackson. In the next election, however, while Jackson got 178 votes, against J. Q. Adams' 83, Calhoun only got 171, against Rush's 83, Georgia giving her 7 votes for Vice President to William Smith of South Carolina.

In 1833 an electoral vote more like those of our own day was cast. Six States gave their 49 votes to the ticket of Clay and Sergeant. South Carolina gave 11 to Floyd and Lee; Vermont gave 7 to Wirt and Ellmaker. Jackson and VanBuren were elected, but while the former had 219 votes, Pennsylvania's 30 were diverted to Wilkins of that State for Vice President, so that VanBuren got only 189.

There was a general breaking up again on the next election, in which Van Buren got 170 votes for President; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; Mangum, 11. For Vice President, R. M. Johnson had 147; Granger, 77; Tyler, 47; William Smith, 23. Harrison turned the tables on Van Buren with 234 to 60 in the next election, and Tyler also had 234 votes for Vice President, with 48 for Johnson, 11 for Tazewell and 1 for Polk.

In 1844 the vote was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen; and thereafter went on habitually in the Electoral College a like concentration of votes on two tickets, with the well-known exceptions of the stormy years preceding the civil war.

POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Results of the Elections of 1880 and 1884 as Shown by the Official Returns.

The popular vote for President and Vice-President in the several States of the Union at the last two Presidential elections is given below. They will be found valuable for reference. Cut them out and paste them in your scrap-books:

THE VOTE OF 1880.

STATES.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Dow.
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	......
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	......
California	80,378	80,417	3,392	......
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	......
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	412
Delaware	14,133	15,275	......	......
Florida	23,632	27,922	......	......
Georgia	54,086	102,470	481	......
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	586
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,962	......
Iowa	183,927	105,845	32,327	630
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,710	......
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,498	257
Louisiana	38,016	65,067	439	......
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	235
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	......
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	709
Michigan	185,341	131,597	34,795	1,136
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	167
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	......
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950	......
Nevada	10,445	11,215	......	......
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	180
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191
New York	555,544	534,511	12,873	2,177
North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126	......
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	6,612
Oregon	20,619	19,955	249	......
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,982
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	25
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	7
Tennessee	107,677	128,589	5,916	43
Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405	......
Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,212	110
Virginia	84,020	128,586	......	......
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	805
Wisconsin	144,400	114,649	7,986	161
Totals	4,450,921	4,447,888	307,306	12,576

Garfield's plurality, 3,033.

THE VOTE OF 1884.

STATES.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	616
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	......
California	102,416	89,288	1,975	2,640
Colorado	36,277	27,727	1,958	761
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,682	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,766	......	72
Georgia	47,603	94,667	125	181
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,776	12,074
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,716	3,018
Iowa	197,089	177,286	......	1,564
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,693	3,139
Louisiana	46,347	62,540	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923
Michigan	192,669	189,361	42,053	18,403
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	......	......
Missouri	*202,929	235,972	......	2,153
Nebraska	76,877	54,391	......	2,858
Nevada	5,575	7,189	......	......
New Hampshire	43,161	39,166	552	1,572
New Jersey	123,432	127,784	3,494	6,153
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,006
North Carolina	125,397	142,971	10	425
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	483
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,992	15,306
Rhode Island	19,030	12,438	422	926
South Carolina	21,733	69,890	......	......
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	957	1,131
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,612
Virginia	139,356	145,497	......	143
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	805	939
Wisconsin	161,157	146,454	4,598	8,676
Total	4,840,825	4,913,247	248,553	150,335

Cleveland's plurality, 71,422.

*Fusion.

METEOROLOGICAL reports from the Punjab Province of British India give a mean rainfall of 29.1 inches for 1886, ranging from 53.3 inches at Abbottabad to 4.3 inches at Muzaffargarh, not including the extraordinary fall of 127.5 inches at Dharmsala. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 183 degrees at Lahore on April 28, and it ranged from 172 degrees to 175 degrees in the five succeeding months. The greatest maximum in the shade was 118 at two stations on April 13, and the absolute minimum in the shade was 29 degrees at Rawalpindi in February.

ACCORDING to Dr. Howship Dickinson a furred tongue is not necessarily an alarming symptom. To some persons it is normal to have a clean tongue, and to others equally normal to have a coated tongue, so that it is impossible to fix any degree or limit of coating as a necessary accompaniment to perfect health.

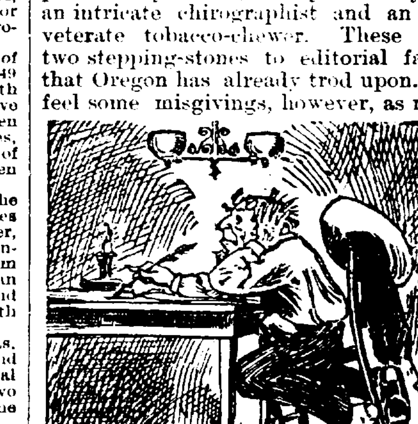
QUALIFICATIONS OF A COUNTRY EDITOR.

BY FREDERIC TOWNSEND.

I have just received several yards of inquiries from a correspondent signing himself "Oregon Peters," the burden of whose interrogation marks relates to a craving for my opinion on his apparent fitness for the career of a country editor. After losing sleep for several chilly nights, from being wrapped only in thought, I am ready to graft some utterances on paper for Oregon's special perusal.

It appears from the drift of Oregon's exordium that he derived his left-hand appellation from the State in which it pleased Providence to create him. He happened to be admitted into the world the very year Oregon was admitted into the Union. I wish to be explicit in these details, as they may form an interesting historical study some thousand years hence when the name of Oregon Peters looks proudly down on the editorial column of the Clam Lake *Courier*, contemporary with Wilbur F. Story's spiritual supervision of the Chicago *Times*.

There are several features in Oregon's style of living which stamp him as one endowed with some of the requisite attainments of a successful country editor. This existing supply of technical habits will save him much time and perplexity at the outset, as, instead of stopping to grasp these professional rudiments, he can start right in to clinch with the more elaborate details of the higher degrees. I refer particularly to Oregon's proficiency as an intricate chirographist and an inveterate tobacco-chewer. These are two stepping-stones to editorial fame that Oregon has already trod upon. I feel some misgivings, however, as not-



ing a jugular vein of truthfulness running through the body of his communication. It indicates the formation of a meretritious habit which will have to be diligently rooted out. Oregon must acquire a flexibility of conscience which will resist any interference with his appetite or slumbers when he incidentally refers to an incarnate female caricature as a "lovely" bride, and to a perigrinating epidemic as a "gentleman of the old school."

The quality of being sensitive is entirely foreign to the spiritual ingredients in the composition of the only genuine country editor. Oregon must betray no emotion on being stigmatized as a "dead-head" when he is crowded into an imaginary void on the rear bench at the town hall theatricals, or is vouchsafed a few innutritious remnants at the church socials after they have been sorted over and discarded by the women filling baskets with recherche selections from the menu. He must manifest no irritation on being popularly regarded as a sufferer from brain spavin. He must inure himself to the ancient custom his subscribers will observe of never reading his editorials, but of always commenting on his typographical errors. He may rest assured that his views on turnips and the tariff will command no such wide-spread attention as misspelled words and letters upside down. He must meekly surrender all flashes of wit and other such paraline pyrotechnics to whitewashing obituaries and idiotic cards of thanks.

It will be well for Oregon to set about acquiring a taste for mucilage paste, dirty collars, naphtha, and chronic cigars, as well as an aversion for soap, shoe-blacking, and square meals. He should also cultivate a disposition for cleaning spittoons and sitting on old exchanges. It might be judicious for him at the outset to have his office on the ground floor, so as to facilitate sudden egress. Attendance at a school of journalism will not be necessary, providing he follows a course of reading in the dictionary of billingsgate. Close attention to the careless exchange of courtesies among the leading editors in New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans might be accepted as an equivalent.

I can think of nothing else to suggest for the beginner, unless it is an emaciated outfit of pressed type. This is by no means necessary, though, in these days of ready-print and stereotyped plates.

Success, Oregon! I shall wait impatiently for Vol. I., No. 1.—*Chicago Ledger*.

Health Notes.

I am convinced that three hearty meals are too many in warm weather. Absorbents cannot care for so much carbon, and it is not assimilated, remaining an irritative foreign substance until rejected. Breakfast and dinner alone should be complete in this respect; luncheon and supper ought to be very light.

It is essentially necessary to change clothing, but the difference should be in external garments only, at least in material. Neither in warm nor cold weather ought underclothing to be other than woolen, and it is supplied at present of such fineness of texture as to be as soft as silk. With skin well protected in this way, outer garments may conform to our sudden changes with considerable impunity.—*Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in the American Magazine.*

Not Gratuitous.

An old gentleman in a New York drug store took up a patent medicine almanac from a pile lying on the druggist counter, at the same time asking the clerk:

"Are these gratuitous?"

"No, them's almanacs."

"But are they gratuitous?"

"Naw, we give them away."—*Siftings*

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Eloquent Speech by Senator Daniel W. Voorhees at Terre Haute.

A Scathing Review of the Republican Record on Financial Legislation for Twenty-five Years.

The Party Which Makes and Cherishes Great Millionaires Shown Not to Be the Friend of Labor.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I propose to-night to show that the history of the Republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated, organized crime against the laboring people of the United States. Its policies of finance and of revenue for more than a quarter of a century appear now to the candid observer as a vast, well-planned, methodical conspiracy for the establishment, the growth, and the permanent power of monopoly, of arrogant corporation wealth, of idle, untaxed, interest-eating, usurious capital, and of all the enormous profits and aristocratic pretensions and privileges incident to such an un-American system. This system has by law enabled the privileged few to rear from the sweat and tears of toil not their own palaces of marble fit for kings and emperors; and to exploit their massive millions in the great world of show and parade on both sides of the ocean.

The Republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the body of American labor and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to suck the blood of every American industry, took its first great step when in authorizing legal-tender currency in 1862 the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and degraded in the money markets of the world by being made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bonded debt of the United States. In all the annals of nations no financial measure was ever more willfully wicked in conception and design, nor more far-reaching, oppressive and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. A national currency, made a legal-tender for the wages of every laboring man, woman and child, and for the privations, sufferings, blood, pensions, and death of every soldier and sailor who followed the flag, was refused and dishonored at the counter of the Government itself for the very purpose of depreciating and debasing its value as a circulating medium. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful bullionists, the proprietors of the gold dens of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up this depreciated currency at 50 cents on the dollar and to exchange it at its face—dollar for dollar—for Government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 30 cents above par. Do you wonder and inquire for a moment how much this stupendous plot of financial villainy has cost the tax-paying labor of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the bullion brokers and heavy capitalists, during the war and during the next five years after its close, by transmitting depreciated currency into bonds worth [illegible] cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, [illegible] a naked speculation, a bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of nearly [illegible].

I do not believe any other people on the globe, except our own, would have submitted, unless restrained by force, to the monstrous act of Congress of March, 1869, whereby the plain, explicit, and clearly understood terms of the legislative contract for the payment of the bonded national debt were openly and contemptuously set aside, and other and different terms inserted, increasing the gains of the bondholders and the burdens of the tax-payers [illegible]. By one dishonest stroke of a [illegible] pen, guided and held by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen [illegible] per cent. The Republican party committed a crime against the American people of which heaven, earth, and hell will in due time take [illegible] their own way [illegible] jurisdiction. It committed a black and infamous [illegible] by writing into the face of an already fully executed and binding obligation a most infamous falsehood. The great bulk of our bonds, the five-twenties, were payable in greenbacks, and the authors of the act of March, 1869, knew it was false when they declared that they were payable in coin. In 1868 the Republican party in State conventions, both in Indiana and Ohio, as well as in other States, declared that the five-twenty bonds, comprising as they did three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, were lawfully payable in the greenback money. Oliver P. Morton and John Sherman, and every other [illegible] leader of any note at that time in the Mississippi Valley, stood upon that principle.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that these points have often heretofore been discussed in your presence. I have repeatedly discussed them myself in your hearing, but in arraigning the Republican party for its gigantic usurpacy of the last twenty-seven years to shift every burden of government from the monopolists and the millionaires to the hard-handed and sunburnt of the country I must be allowed to take up every link in the chain of proof. For, can we overlook a money [illegible] policy, which, I have almost doubled the capital debt of government, and so fastened it on the tax-payers that they have already paid three times the amount they rightfully owe. This is a question on the part of the Democratic party [illegible] against the unjust taxation of American labor for the benefit of enriched idlers [illegible] and we may as well cover the whole subject and take in the whole field.

I turn to another branch of the wide-spread and all-pervading conspiracy of the Republican party to establish the conspirators, the monopolists of every [illegible] description, in permanent power over the toiling masses, endowed with all the [illegible] wealth of a rich aristocracy, and relieved of every burden for the support of the Government. The tariff at this time is the foremost subject for political discussion in every family American home. . . . For nineteen years the Republican party has caused the people of this country to pay the manufacturer at least $[illegible] a year in consideration of a tax paid by the manufacturer to the Government, not a dollar of which tax during that time was paid; in consideration of nothing at all; as a compensation for moneys not one farthing of which ever left his hands. Nearly [illegible] have thus been wrenched from the toiling masses by plain, explicit, and brazen criminal false pretenses. With this vast legalized plunder of the people, for so many years after every vestige of excise or pretext for it has ceased, plainly in view, and still in operation, grinding the faces of the poor, it is no strange that there are deep, uneasy, and threatening murmurs in the homes of labor, from one ocean to the other, against robbers in their midst more brutal, unsparing, and rapacious in their dishonest gains than were the robber barons of Europe in the middle ages.

In 1869, as I have already shown, they swept away the tax on the manufacturer and still left him his compensatory tariff duties. During the years 1872 and 1873 that just and righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the House against the repeal. From this source of revenue, better able to be collected than any other, the Government realized in a period of ten years over $346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened. Such a spectacle, however, was galling to the instincts of the Republican party, and at war with its purpose to establish a moneyed oligarchy, devouring the taxes of the people and paying none itself. The income tax was therefore thrown overboard, and all the holders of corpulent incomes from the dividends of banks and other powerful corporations were that much richer and you were that much poorer. Every vestige of the once widespread process of internal revenue taxation on specified articles and occupations has long since disappeared, and nothing now remains of that system except the levy on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. In the recent great tariff debate in the House the leaders of the Republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of $350,000,000, but not one dollar did they show had been removed from the necessaries of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor, and glorified in their shame.

And all this favoritism to the rich and powerful classes in the abolition of their taxes was enacted in the face of a vast interest-bearing national debt, which they were more entitled as well as more able to assist in paying than any other portion of the American people. They had made great gains during the war for the preservation of their Government; they had encountered none of its perils; they had stayed at home and spent their time and talents in turning one dollar into two, and sometimes into a hundred, while ninety-nine-hundredths of those who carried the flag to Richmond, to the sea, and to the Gulf, and who were spared to return home, are now in the ranks of labor, toiling under burdens not justly their own. It has been estimated by a careful thinker that if the manufacturers' tax, the income tax, and the specific taxes on articles and occupations had been continued in force ten years longer we might now, with the exercise of proper economy and financial wisdom, be entirely free from national debt. But these taxes fell on the privileged few and were, therefore, offensive to the Republican party. There were only 460,170 person out of our entire population who possessed taxable incomes, but this comparatively small number aggregated a net annual income of $707,000,000, which in 1866 yielded a revenue of $72,000,000 to the United States Treasury.

I hazard nothing in saying that the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition of American affairs. The leaders of the Republican party, for the purpose, as they declare with the frankness of highwaymen, of enriching and protecting their favorites, have so overtaxed the people by bloated tariff duties that in spite of a still greater sum which has reached and been retained in the hands of the manufacturing monopolists, over $150,000,000 beyond what the Government needs has been taken from the people and forced into the vaults of the Treasury, where it now remains, an idle excess, a criminal overplus. The labor interests of this country need in circulation every dollar that can be spared from the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered, and yet at this hour there is piled up, as a useless surplus at Washington, needed for no purpose at all by the Government, enough of the laboring people's money to pay down in cash, as I have seen it estimated, more than two hundred dollars for every day since the birth of Christ.

The people are groaning under the old, huge, grinding war taxes on every necessity of their lives; the Treasury of the United States is running over and bursting open with money sorely needed at home in trade and business, and a curse full of danger and corruption where it is; the privileged few have amassed estates richer than those of the most opulent dukes and earls of Europe, every dollar of which represents unjust taxation and the oppression of labor, and yet, in this Christian land and age, men sometimes spoken of as Christian statesmen have nothing better than free whisky and tobacco to offer the people in response to their cry for relief.

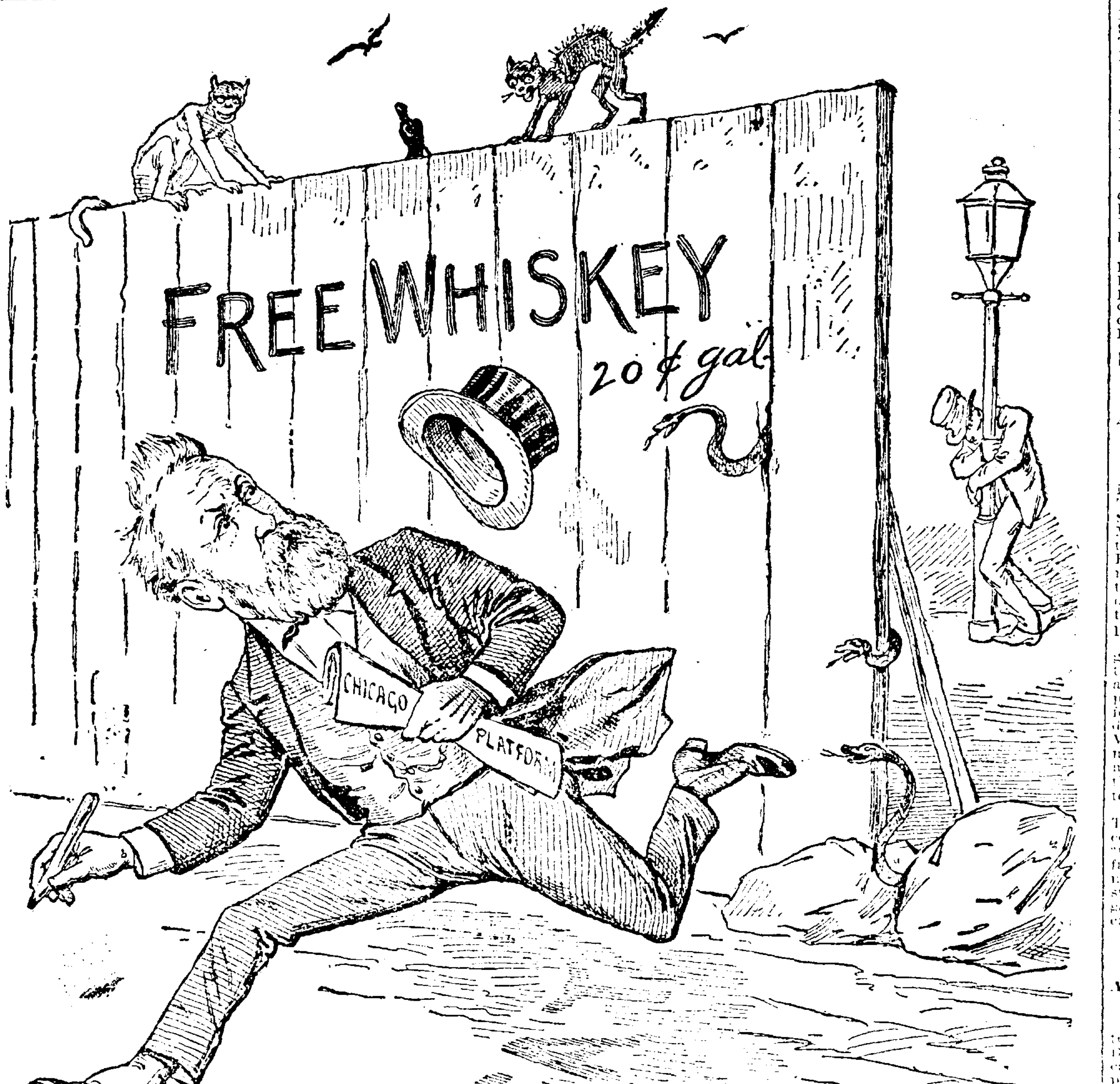
In connection with the false pretense of protection to labor, we hear the absurd and ridiculous cry of free trade raised against the very moderate and, indeed, I fear, not sufficient reduction of tariff taxation proposed by the Democratic party at this time in Congress. This cry of free trade, in the light of history, is scandalous and infamous. The average rate of duty on all imported articles, taken together, is 47 per cent, and the reduction proposed by the Mills bill brings the average down to 40 per cent., a reduction of the war taxes, after all the clamor, of only 7 per cent. Seven per cent! Why, in 1870 Mr. Allison, then an able leader of his party, as he is now, advocated a reduction of 20 per cent.

In the same year that Allison spoke, Gen. Grant, then President, was so radical a revenue reformer that in his annual message to Congress he declared he saw no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer might not disappear almost entirely from the door of the citizen; and then he proceeded to show how such a result could be attained "by a wise adjustment of the tariff," taxing only known luxuries, and by maintaining the "tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms." The Democratic party and Grover Cleveland, around whom we will stand and stay, have not yet gone half as [illegible] in the pathway of war tax reduction as Grant and Allison, and yet it is thought we can be beaten down by the base and venal beneficiaries of the tariff with their mendacious charge of free trade.

The worst enemies the manufacturing interests in this country can possibly have are those who advise them not to accept, and acquiesce cheerfully and gladly in, the extremely moderate and entirely harmless reductions made by the Mills bill. The slaveholders of the South once belonged to the class which composed the money power. They do not now. They once were the monopolists of cheap, under-paid labor; they are so no longer. They were not satisfied for any one but themselves to pass upon their rights and their pretensions. Their rights under the fugitive slave law, and in the territories, were pressed arrogantly pressed to a point where the sword was drawn and millions of men took the field. Then the section which had everything in possession, and consequently everything to lose and nothing to gain, lost its entire substance in a struggle for a shadow—a theory. The most bitter and implacable supporters of slavery and of its extension thirty years ago, were, in fact, the most successful and efficient abolitionists of the nineteenth century. They struck too far, and their blows came back to destroy them. And so it will be with the purse-proud, insolent, blind, and misled taxeaters of the present day. Injustice—rank and flagrant injustice when persisted in—begets not only opposition, but keen resentment; and I am much mistaken if within the next few years the manufacturer of the North will not be cited by the historian as a counterpart of the Southern slaveholder in his extreme tenacity to his own interests and his still greater blindness to the equities, the justice, the moralities, and the public opinion of everybody else beside. If free trade is approaching this country it is not because of the President's great, brave, and honest message last December nor because of the Mills bill just passed the House, but because of the dishonest efforts of the manufacturing monopolies themselves to hold on to the last penny of the war taxes nearly a quarter of a century after the occasion for them has passed away.

THE New York *Times* (Republican) criticises Harrison's tariff policy very severely. Regarding one of his speeches in Indianapolis, it says: "There is nothing more delightful than Gen. Harrison's doctrine of a home market and foreign trade by subsidy since Gen. Hancock declared the tariff question to be a mere local issue. For absurdity it even excels that. * * If Gen. Harrison is not to make himself ridiculous before the whole country, the National Committee will have to find some way of keeping his mouth shut. On the subject of tariff and foreign trade he shows an ignorance and a crudity of thought that would disgrace a boy in the Indianapolis High School."

KEEP it before the old soldiers that in the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 5,000 more original pensions allowed and paid than in any previous year in the history of this Government.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*



DODGING THE ISSUE.

A FEAST OF FIGURES.

Something That Will Prove of Interest to the Voters of All Political Parties.

How the Tariff Taxes Affect the Industries in Which the People Are Mostly Interested.

[From the Grand Rapids Democrat.]

There is but one way to get at a proper understanding of the tariff-tax question, which is now so prominently before the people, and that is for each voter to take paper and pencil and candidly figure out in what it affects him, how it affects his town, his county and his State.

For the purpose of enabling each voter to do this we give the following list of articles on which duties are paid, the value of imports of each class, the amount of duties paid on each and the rates of duty paid. The last column gives the number of cents duty on each dollar's worth of goods imported. Study this table carefully and see how much your county gains or loses by this tax. The figures are taken from the American Almanac for 1888, edited by A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, pages 81 to 84, and are for the year ending June 30, 1887:

	Value of Imports.	Duties Paid.	Rate of Duty.
Animals	$4,665,066	$933,013	.20
Art Works	1,925,906	577,782	.30
Barley	6,152,825	1,033,687	.16
Books	2,736,138	684,004	.25
Brass Goods	405,756	170,938	.42
Bristles	1,156,435	174,424	.15
Brushes	557,347	167,204	.30
Buttons	3,772,927	837,615	.25
Cement	1,101,254	220,589	.20
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.—	$13,285,221	$4,654,165	.35
Chicory root	163,682	106,672	.65
Clocks	378,070	113,428	.30
Watches	1,503,423	375,756	.25
Coal, soft	2,052,087	654,185	.21
Copper ore	240,065	107,735	.40
Corsets	1,058,793	370,577	.35
Cotton goods, cloth, thread, clothing, knit goods, etc.—			
Thread	$409,792	$423,751	.1038
Cloth valued at 10 cents or less per square yard—	$314,331	$175,530	.55
13 cents or less per square yard—	$460,500	$226,842	.49
13 cents or over—	$1,036,606	411,642	.40
15 cents or less—	$270,767	$131,076	.48
Over 15 cents	677,516	271,018	.40
Damask	1,552,961	931,186	.40
Clothing	455,750	155,863	.35
Cords, braids, etc	695,478	211,917	.35
Stockings	5,957,378	2,378,901	.40
Handkerchiefs	826,360	331,544	.40
Embroideries	5,668,121	2,267,250	.40
Other cotton goods—	$546,141	$191,119	.35
Total	$9,150,059	$4,710,720	.40
Earthenware and China—			
Plain white	$955,837	$525,710	.55
Decorated	3,618,464	2,165,078	.60
All other	938,780	516,329	.55
Total	$5,515,863	$3,217,693	.58
Fancy articles—Pipes, toys, dolls, beads, feathers, artificial flowers, perfumery, etc.—	$7,155,969	$2,930,330	.41
Fish—Herring, mackerel, and sardines—	$2,817,352	$611,968	.21
Fire crackers	332,941	332,941	1.00
Flax, hemp and jute goods, rope, twine thread, yarns, bags, bagging, burlaps, oil, cloth, linen, brown and bleached, etc.—	$33,807,282	$9,497,982	28.10
Fruits and Nuts—Raisins, currants, figs, jellies, oranges, lemons, prunes, almonds, filberts—	$15,088,074	$4,210,098	27.90
Fur (dressed)	4,373,619	274,603	.20
Glass and glassware—Bottles, window glass and plate glass	$7,301,310	$4,510,312	.50
Gold and silver manufacturing goods—	$440,708	$132,068	.30
Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw—	$4,902,911	$1,051,609	.21
Hay	791,687	157,444	.18
Hops	3,117,663	1,329,505	.42
Iron and Steel Goods, including ore, pig iron, scrap, bar, hoops, tin plates, wire, knives, firearms, wheels, tire, chain, shovels, forks, hoes, reapers, axes, and all other kinds of iron or steel tools, implements and machinery—	$50,618,985	$20,713,234	.41
Jewelry	427,874	106,968	.35
Lead	323,256	222,964	.68
Leather and leather goods, including boots, shoes, gloves, mittens, harness, belts, etc.—	$10,933,570	$3,286,862	30.06
Liquors, wines and beer—	$10,190,946	7,402,243	.72
Marble and stone—	$960,981	381,404	.39
Matting and mats—	$885,969	177,194	.20
Metals (composition)—	$2,998,882	962,786	.32
Musical instruments—	$1,613,881	403,471	.25
Oils	1,067,146	259,926	.35
Paints and colors	1,220,836	390,523	.25
Paper	1,985,264	424,618	.31
Cheese and provisions—	$1,759,163	429,987	.24
Rice	671,462	758,958	1,13
Rice meal	762,302	152,460	.20
Salt in bags or barrels—	$999,505	392,855	.39
Salt in bags or bulk—	$356,442	284,010	.79
Seeds	846,580	172,437	.20
Silk and silk products—Thread, dress goods, hosiery, laces, ribbons, velvets, trimmings, etc	$31,264,276	$15,540,301	.49
Soap	$436,234	$117,130	.26
Sugar	68,882,884	56,507,494	.82
Molasses	5,336,730	1,496,863	.28
Leaf tobacco	9,493,662	5,233,523	.71
Cigars	3,301,177	3,563,298	1.08
Potatoes	542,234	214,838	.39
Pickles, etc	382,496	133,873	.35
Lumber not planed—	$5,480,506	$886,692	.16
Cabinet ware and furniture—	$376,788	131,876	.35
Other wood products—	482,348	168,822	.35
Wool and woolen goods—			
Combing wools, value 30 cents or less per pound—	$2,213,331	$956,843	.43
Cloth wools 30 cents or less—	$4,127,026	$2,260,786	.64
Carpet wools 12 cents or less—	$7,185,733	1,545,299	.25
Carpet wools, over 12 cents—	$3,554,823	984,286	.27
Total	$16,351,270	$5,899,816	.36
Carpets, Axminster—	$425,924	200,767	.47
Carpets, Brussels—	$196,465	115,979	.59
Mats and rugs	502,809	201,156	.40
Cloaks and ladies garments—	$772,240	523,154	.67
Clothing, skirts, etc—	$689,002	373,317	.54
Cloth, not over 80 cents per pound—	$713,316	$640,868	.89
Cloth, under 80 cents—	$9,309,655	$6,415,017	.69
Dress goods, part wool, not over 20 cents per square yard—	$4,091,403	$2,779,502	.67
Dress goods over 20 cents—	$5,562,568	2,191,299	.59
Dress goods, all wool, 40 cents or less per yard—	$6,522,568	$4,111,281	.63
Same over 40 cents—	$3,019,201	2,103,951	.69
Flannels	185,203	129,074	.70
Knit goods	1,615,858	1,299,865	.62
Rags	1,855,618	49,238	.26
Shawls	327,104	214,307	.65
Shawls, worsted	674,731	415,423	.61
Webbing and trimmings—	$443,809	293,849	.66
Yarns over 30 cents—	$241,074	163,796	.67
Yarns over 40 cents—	$410,264	279,311	.68
Yarns over 60 cents—	$875,280	612,551	.70
Yarns over 80 cents—	$191,912	131,018	.68
Yarn goods—	1,121,735	916,419	.64
Worsteds over 40 to 60 cents—	$859,035	586,513	.68
Worsted 60 to 80 cents—	$2,749,630	1,867,855	.68
Worsteds over 80 cents—	$1,469,662	1,058,005	.71
Total woolen goods	$44,235,213	$29,729,717	.67
Zinc	240,535	111,187	.46
Total value of dutiable imports, duties collected, and average paid—	$450,235,331	$212,032,424	.47
Free list imports—	$233,083,959		
Total impt's.	683,418,980		

The farmer and the mechanic will find in the above list about everything they have occasion to purchase, upon which they pay an average duty of 47 per cent.

They will also observe that the Republican party when it enacted the present tariff laws failed to favor the man of moderate means to any great extent. For example: Watch chains are 25 per cent. and log chains 45; silk dress goods 50, cotton 56, woolen 83. In cotton goods the rule is observed of the highest tax on the lowest priced clothes. Rough diamonds are free, cut diamonds 10 per cent. and coal is taxed 24.31. Rice is 113.03 per cent. and hay is 18 per cent.

In 1861 the average tariff tax was 18 per cent. It was gradually increased during the war to 48 in 1866, but after 1868 declined until 1885, when it reached 46, and is now 47, the highest in the history of the country excepting in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The tariff on sugar alone is $56,000,000, or about one dollar for each man, woman, and child. This would make the sugar tax of Michigan $2,000,000, while our whole State tax for the support of the State Government is only $1,202,168.67.

This country also pays on woolen, cotton, linen and silk cloth $40,000,000 more than on sugar. This is to sustain forty-nine Eastern sugar refineries and a few hundred factories.

Is it any wonder that the last report of the Commissioner of Labor showed $37,454,679 of mortgages on Michigan farms?

Certainly the tariff is a gigantic burden to the citizens of Michigan so far as purchasing is concerned. On about everything Michigan manufacturers and farmers have to sell, with the supposed exception of wool, she gets little or no protection from the tariff, as the country produces a surplus of nearly all Michigan products, so that she has to sell in competition with the whole world, as is shown by the following table of our principal exports compared with the quantity of the same articles imported. The price of salt in Saginaw during the past two years has been the same as the price in Liverpool.

LEADING EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, imports, including cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc.—	$4,665,066	$10,598,362
Corn	none	$19,347,361
Wheat	"	90,716,481
Wheat, flour	"	51,950,092
All other breadstuffs	"	3,754,738
		$165,768,662
Carriages	none	$1,454,101
Copper	$209,005	3,541,824
Cotton	none	$206,222,057
Fish	$2,817,352	3,965,718
Apples	none	1,382,872
Fur and skins	3,000,605	4,817,277
Leather	5,738,124	9,169,519
Resin	none	2,301,636
Petroleum, mineral and other oils	none	$1,954,533
Cotton-seed oil	none	1,578,935
Paraffine and wax	none	2,082,713
Beef, canned		$3,462,982
Beef, fresh		7,228,412
Beef, salted		1,972,246
Beef, dried		17,922
Tallow		2,886,300
Oleomargarine		4,764,979
Bacon		27,338,943
Hams		5,975,727
Pork, salted		5,640,094
Lard		22,703,921
Poultry		28,284
All other meats		957,767
Total meats		$82,945,904
Dairy products—		
Butter	none	$1,983,698
Cheese	$870,328	7,594,633
Milk	none	258,971
Total		$9,837,302
Grand total, meats and provisions	$1,759,163	$92,783,205
Seeds	$816,580	1,907,169
Leaf tobacco	$7,493,662	$25,627,983
Vegetables—		
Onions	none	$75,838
Peas and beans	none	562,854
Lumber	$5,480,506	6,531,114
Staves and headings free.		2,609,955
Timber free		2,674,655
Furniture and other manufactured wood	859,137	8,443,170
Total	$8,223,304	$19,754,934
Grand total of exports		$703,022,923
Imports		683,418,980
Excess of export		$19,604,943

FREE LIST.

Diamonds (rough), salmon, fertilizers, tea, coffee, spices, logs, hewn timber, hemlock bark, hides, hair and skins, hard coal, rags, Sandwich Island sugar, molasses and rice, drugs, raw silk, books.

This shows the practical workings of the present tariff tax laws enacted by the Republican party, and which that same party is pledged to protect even to the extent of giving the country cheap whisky, cheap oleomargarine, and wild-cat currency by the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

INDIANA WORKMEN DROP HARRISON.

An Attempt to Capture the State Labor Convention Promptly Foiled.

[Indianapolis telegram.]

The State federation of trades and labor unions met in annual session in Indianapolis on Tuesday. The Republicans endeavored to pack the meeting in the interest of Harrison and Morton, as they attempted with the recent national convention of colored men. Chairman Huston of the Republican State Central Committee several days ago issued secret circulars to his agents throughout the State to see that delegates of Republican proclivities be sent to the federation. These instructions were made public and blocked the scheme.

About two hundred properly appointed delegates, representing about 100 labor unions there, assembled, elected officers and transacted other routine business. Resolutions were passed declaring that it was the sense of the federation that it could not support the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President. Harrison's record on the Chinese and labor questions was also severely denounced, and also the course of his home organ, the Indianapolis *Journal*, for its attitude toward labor.

The resolutions were passed unanimously. They characterize Harrison with commanding a company of soldiers, during the strike of 1877, "to shoot laboring men down, after having refused to attempt a settlement by peaceable means." Morton is characterized as a "Wall-street money shark, and a sharer in the unholy gains of many greedy corporations that have cruelly oppressed their employes."

REPUDIATES THE PLATFORM.

An Indiana Republican Iron Manufacturer Disgusted with His Party.

Some interesting political reading is published to-day. D. W. Minshall, in a letter to W. C. Ball, editor of the *Gazette*, announces that he cannot support the Republican party on its tariff platform. Mr. Minshall was Internal Revenue Collector of this district from 1870 to 1883, and is one of the most prominent and wealthy Republicans of this section of the State. He has always been a Republican. He is a large iron manufacturer, being part owner of the Terre Haute iron and nail works, the Greencastle nail mill, and the Calumet mill in St. Louis. Until recently he was in the banking business with President W. R. McKeen of the Vandalia line, under the firm name of McKeen & Minshall. Mr. Minshall strongly indorses President Cleveland's message and the Mills bill and denounces the proposition to repeal any part of the internal revenue tax. He refers to the declaration of the Chicago Convention as "extraordinary and ridiculous," and continues: "I am disgusted, and I do not expect to lend my aid to make such proposition effective. I am a declared tariff-reformer." In past years Mr. Minshall has been a heavy contributor to Republican campaign funds.—*Terre Haute Press dispatch.*

BIG BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Ten to Six Laid in Thousands on Cleveland and Thurman.

Some big bets that have been made leaked out to-day. It was learned that a wealthy bookbinder had bet an up-town manufacturer $10,000 to $6,000 on Cleveland, and that the certified checks were now deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The same bookbinder, it was stated, has $20,000 more to bet on Cleveland and Thurman at the odds of $1,000 to $[illegible], or $[illegible] to $[illegible]. A few people know the name of the Cleveland plunger. For several days past a big Montana Republican has announced that he had a man who would put up $10,000 on Harrison and Morton. A Cleveland man was found who was willing to take that bet. The Montana man then said that he couldn't find his friend. Richard Murphy, of Green & Bateman, the stock brokers, has made for friends three bets aggregating $5,000 on Harrison and Morton to three bets aggregating $10,000 on Cleveland and Thurman.—*New York dispatch.*

NEW JERSEY SURELY DEMOCRATIC.

Leon Abbett Says Cleveland Will Carry the State by at Least 5,000.

Leon Abbett, former Governor of New Jersey, thinks the outlook in that State is very favorable to the Democrats. Speaking of it to-day, he said: "The Prohibition vote in New Jersey will be as strong as in the last campaign. The same candidate is in the field. What we call South Jersey counties, or those counties lying south of Camden, are strongholds of the Prohibitionists, and certainly in that section the vote will be as large as it was before. The Democrats will undoubtedly carry New Jersey by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority."—*New York telegram.*

ANY man who believes the absurd yarn that 75,000 Democratic campaign buttons were made in England and shipped to this country is a fit subject for an institution for the feeble-minded. The story was published by the New York *Press* for political purposes. If there are any buttons to be made they will be made in the United States. It is the height of folly to suppose otherwise. The republication of the item in Republican papers is good evidence that the Republican party is in a very desperate condition.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Standard Oil Trust, The Pacific Railroad Ring, The Rubber Trust, The Sugar Trust, The Steel Rail Trust, The Cotton Seed Oil Trust, The Coal Ring, The Lumber Trust, Jay Gould, The Land Grabbing Corporations, The Pinkerton Blood Tubs,	are all for Harrison, free whisky, and the 47 per cent tariff.

—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

GEN. ROSECRANS is authority for the statement that Harrison's record on the Chinese question will swing California into the Cleveland column. "People outside the State," he says, "can form no idea of the feeling within the State on the Chinese question, for no other State has suffered so much from the Celestials. If Harrison has any hopes of carrying the State he may as well abandon them now."

GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, candidate for Vice-President along with Peter Cooper in 1876 on the Greenback ticket, is out for Cleveland and Thurman, and predicts that they will carry Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Michigan.—*Lafayette Journal.*

MATRIMONY IN THE WILD WEST.

A WYOMING WEDDING.

The couple appeared, followed by a crowd of the citizens of the camp. The candidates stood up before the old squire, who said:

"Feller-citizens, this yar man an' this yar woman have appeared before this court to be hitched in the legal bands of wedlock. If any galoot in the mob knows of anything that mout block the game ef tuk to a higher court, let him now toot his bazoo, or else keep his jaw to himself now and furevermore. All in favor o' me proceedin' as authorized by law say 'I.'"

Everybody said "I."

"Contrary, no."

Nobody said "no."

"The motion is carried unanimously, an' the court rules that thar hain't nuthin' to prevent the tryin' of the case. Grip your fins." The candidates joined hands. "Amos Peabody, do you solemnly sw'ar thet you'll freeze to 'Mandy furever an' ever? Thet ye'll love 'er, and pervide fer 'er, an' treat 'er square an' white, accordin' to the rules and regulations sot down to govern such cases in the laws o' the United States, so help you God?"

"Yaas, sir; I do, sir."

"That fixes your end o' the bargain. 'Mandy Thomas, do you solemnly swa'ar thet ye'll hang on to Amos fer all comin' time; thet ye'll nuss him in sickness and be square to him in wellness; thet ye'll be to him a good, true, honest, up and up wife, under the penalty prescribed by the laws for the punishment of sich offenses; do ye swa'ar this, so help you God?"

"I swa'ar I will."

"Then by the power in me vested as Justice o' the Peace, in an' fur this precinct, I pronounce you, Amos Peabody, husband, an' you, 'Mandy Thomas, wife, an' legalize ye to remain as such now and furevermore; an' ye'll stand committed till the fees an' costs in the case be paid in full, an' may God have mercy on your souls, and bless this union with his heftiest blessin's."

The fees and costs were adjusted, and after receiving the congratulations of the assembly, the newly made husband and wife departed for their cabin up the creek.

TYING THE KNOT IN NEBRASKA.

A newly elected justice of the peace, who had been used to drawing up deeds and little else, was called up to marry a couple in haste. Removing his hat, he remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he proceeded: "Hold up your right hand. You, John Makin, do you solemnly swear, to the best of yer knowledge an' belief, that you take this woman to have and to hold for yerself, yer heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for yer and their use forever?"

"I do," answered the groom, promptly.

"You, Alice Evans, take this yer man for yer husband, ter have and ter hold forever, an' you do sol'mnly swear that yer lawfully seized in fee-simple an' free from all incumbrance, and have good right to sell, bargain, an' convey to said grantee, yerself, yer heirs, administrators, and assigns?"

"I do, I do," said the bride, doubtfully.

MARRYING IN ARKANSAS.

The bridal party moved with steady steps and stately grace to a position in front of the magisterial altar. 'Squire Barry arose, code in hand, and cleared his throat for a grand splurge into the regulation marriage service. Slowly and with unusual emphasis he pronounced the words until he reached the closing clause, "I pronounce you man and wife." Before the magic words had fallen from his lips the bride-groom gasped, "Hol' on dar, boss; lem me kiss dis gal!" Then began a scene that caused the crowd to roll upon the floor with laughter. Brown met with violent resistance from "dis gal," who evidently had no undue fondness for public osculatory exercise. A regular scuffle ensued, the finality of which was that Brown got Adeline's head back against the wall and their lips met with a resounding smack. All was over.

A Serpent Among the Books.

One day a gentleman in India went into his library and took down a book from the shelves. As he did so, he felt a slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pin. He thought a pin had been stuck in the corner of the book by some careless person. But soon his finger began to swell, then his arm, and then his whole body, and in a few days he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a small and deadly serpent. There are many serpents among the books now-a-days; they nestle in the foliage in some of our most fascinating literature; they coil around the flowers whose perfume fascinates the senses. People read, and are charmed by the plot of the story, by the skill with which the characters are sculptured or grouped, by the gorgeousness of the word-painting; and hardly feel the pin-prick of the evil that is insinuated. But it stings and poisons. When the record of ruined souls is made up, on what multitudes will be inscribed, "Poisoned by serpents among the books." Let us watch against the serpent, and read only that which is instructive and profitable.

Liberality.

"Is this all you can give me?" said a tramp to the lady of the house, when she handed him a cup of cold water in charity.

"O, no, I can give you a whole basinful, with soap and a towel, but I don't believe you want it, do you?"

The tramp hurried away with all speed.—*Washington Critic.*

Not Dangerous.

Little girl (to lady caller)—Sister's awful sorry, but she can't see you today.

Lady (compassionately)—I am very sorry, Mabel. I hope she is not ill?

Little girl—Oh, no; she's getting engaged.—*Harper's Young People.*

Settled for a Moment.

"There," exclaimed an inexperienced young woman at the Polo grounds as Welch landed the ball in the pit of the batter's food department, while the latter lay down and tore up handsfuls of grass, "he has hit him at last. Does that win the game?"—*New York Sun.*

JERSEYS!

It is clearly established that the most perfect fitting tailor-made Jerseys are to be found in our Cloak Department. We are making

Low -:- Prices.

Pretty New Trimmings are coming in daily.

BEADED -:- GIMPS,

SILK GIMPS,

BAND TRIMMINGS:

The late novelties in Black and Colors.

Handsome Fall Prints and Comforter Calicos are Making their appearance.

Our Low Price on Silks

Is making a racket in the Cloak Department, and as long as they are in there, you can get a bargain.

Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery

And Underwear

AT COST!

Root & Company

Harvest Excursion.

The Wabash railway will run a series of excursions to parts in Kansas, Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, August 21, September 11 and 25, October 9 and 23. Tickets will be sold at half fare and will be good thirty days from date of sale. Further information furnished at the Wabash ticket office. 10-tf.

Nickel Plate Excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Tuesday, Aug. 26, the Nickel Plate will give its patrons another opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Chautauqua at the usual low rate. For time of trains and rates see bills or apply to agents of the company.

For a nice white Jefferson ping nat go to Fitch, Meyer & Co., 34 Calhoun street.

Every school girl ought to wear a pair of those 99c, Pebble Goat Shoes. They are worth $1.75. JACOBS SHOE STORE, 17 Calhoun.

Base Ball.

The following is the result of yesterday afternoon's games:

National League—Washington, 7; Indianapolis, 11. Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

American Association—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 4; eleven innings. Kansas City, 7; Brooklyn, 0. No games elsewhere on account of rain.

ROYAL

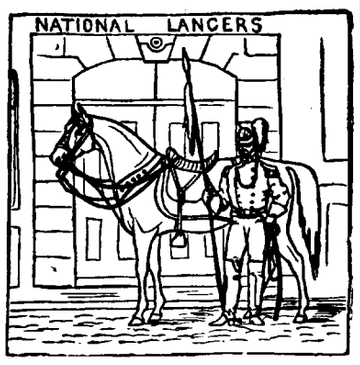


BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marval of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SPECIAL -:- ORDER.



ATTENTION!

—FIRST—

Grand -:- Parade

—OF THE—

Jeffersonian - Club,

1,000 MEN IN LINE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price Complete. $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

Prof. Fred Reinekes orchestra is rehearsing new music.

John Kelly is quite seriously ill at his home, 82 Madison street.

The Monroeville *Breeze* writes up Mr. Tom Heller's flying machine.

Fort Wayne Chinamen threaten to open a "Washee" at Decatur.

Miss Lillian Stribley, of Union street, is very sick with rheumatism.

Mr. P. A. Randall was granted a new trial in the case of Cody vs. Randall.

Miss Ella Drew, of Chicago, is in the city the guest of her cousin, Mrs. M. Cody.

Mrs. W. L. Scott and daughter, Jennie, will leave to-day for Chicago on a visit.

Among those granted army pensions yesterday, was S. Foster, of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Louis Wolf will leave for the east to-night to look at the great markets for new goods.

Mrs. N. Schlessinger and daughter, Rose, have returned from a week's visit at Bluffton.

The funeral of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leinker took place this afternoon.

Miss Marie Jones, of Lafayette, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. L. M. Jones, of Spy Run avenue.

Miss Annie Ward, of Valparaiso, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, of 49 Douglass avenue.

Miss Etta Rogers, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilbur Ruth, of Madison street.

The "Lost in London" party come to Fort Wayne from Waukesha and go from here to Marion, Ind.

Dr. L. C. Shutt was at Detroit the other day and his friends are telling that the doctor has a bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Masters, of Toledo, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dwelly of 20 McClellan street.

Joe Smith, a young lad living at 16 Gay street, had his hand lacerated in an ice cream freezer at the Bacus restaurant yesterday.

Col. Geo. Ortleib left to-day for Mackinaw to tide over the hay fever season. Mr. Ortleib is a sufferer from that disease.

Dr. J. C. Kellar and wife are at Columbus Grove, Ohio, to attend the funeral of Elmer Strain, whose sad drowning has been noted.

Miss Linnie Blaugh came home from Antwerp, Ohio, last night, and went to Roanoke this morning to attend the bed side of a sick sister.

The trustees of the Simpson M. E. church has paid to Mr. James Suthern $1,648, which released his entire claim on the church property.

The ladies of the St. Paul M. E. church will hold one of their grand socials at their temporary building on Walton avenue this evening, to which the public are cordially invited to attend.

The little son of Jerry Conners, of 44 Baker street, had a leg broken last evening on the railroad at Chicago street. He was walking on top of a freight train, when some lumber slipped and crushed his limb.

The fifth supply well at the water works pumping house is nearing completion. The trustees have found in this well system a true source of supply. It will require thirty wells to supply the demands of the city.

The Jeffersonians of the Ninth ward held a splendid meeting last night. Mr. Fred C. Boltz presided, and Mr. Cas Hunter was at the secretary's desk. Hon. J. M. Barrett made a great address, as he always does and put the old democratic truths in new form before the voters over there. Hon. C. A. Munson also responded in a telling talk and the assembly was all enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Dodds and Corporal Smith, stationed at the United States barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., passed through here on the Wabash Wednesday evening, having in charge Edwin Patterson, of West Point, N. Y., a good looking young man of, twenty-seven, who deserted from the army six years ago. Patterson finally gave himself up to the authorities. He was brought back heavily ironed, and Patterson will be given four years at hard labor in the military prison.

Seats are on sale for "Lost in London."

There was no police court this morning, and the Lillie longs for a victim.

Mr. Francis Burgess returns this evening from an extended western trip.

Mr. Robert G. Douglass, the assistant Wabash ticket agent, will spend Sunday at Logansport.

James Barr has appealed his assault and battery case from Esquire Ryan to the superior court.

Mr. Geo. W. Creighton, of Racine, Wis., the engineer of the Little River ditch, is at the Robinson.

Mr. George Sxink and family left last evening for an extended visity to friends at Altoona and Renova, Pa.

A child of Mr. Crosby, clerk at the Wabash freight house, died last night and will be buried to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. C. B. Fitch, general agent of the electric light works, is up in northern Michigan on an extended business trip.

Miss Josie, the little daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. K. Zartman, of West Jefferson street, is better to-day after a short illness.

Last evening the east end German quartet club serenaded Mr. George Fickel, captain of the Central Jeffersonian club.

Mrs. J. H. Frost, of Kansas City, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. O. L. Perry, left this afternoon for Tiffin, Ohio, to visit friends.

Mr. Fletcher Humphrey, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is in the city and will speak at the railroad reading rooms to-morrow afternoon.

John W. Tribolet, Bluffton; C. F. Rapp and wife, Kalamazoo; W. L. Walebaugh, Angola, and Thos. Dewyer, Boston, are at the Robinson.

A. Houston, formerly southwestern agent of the Thompson-Houston electric light company, is now on the road for the Jenney electric light company.

Mrs. T. J. Logan, who has been in Alabama for several weeks visiting her parents, returned home yesterday, having been met at Cincinnati by Mr. Logan.

Mr. George Levan, of Altoona, Pa., is in the city visiting Mr. J. C. Hewes, the foreman of the Pittsburg boiler shops. He is on his way to Washington territory.

Mr. Charles J. McLain, deputy county auditor, is now occupying the handsome new residence, No. 132 West Creighton avenue, which he recently purchased.

Mr. W. M. Leedy, of Warsaw, has taken charge of the advertising department of THE SENTINEL. Mr. Leedy is experienced in the newspaper business and our advertising patrons will find him a pleasant young gentleman.

The ladies of the St. Paul M. E. church will give one of their grand socials at the temporary building on Walton avenue, this evening. A very enjoyable time is expected and a most cordial invitation is extended to the public.

"Lost in London" will be produced at the Temple Monday with all the advantages of fine scenery and by a company that contains several people of sterling merit. Several new specialties will be introduced, among them the pan pipe singers.

Since the death of Prof. Otto Schmidt, at Evansville, the rumor gained publicity that he had two wives living. The matter was investigated and it was proven that he secured a divorce from his Iowa wife before he married the present Mrs. Schmidt, at Richmond.

We are pleased to learn that the solicitors for the railroad and factory fair are everywhere meeting with encouragement and the town seems to have taken the matter in hand and proposes that this shall equal in every regard any previous effort in this line of any organization.

Mr. Walker Blaine sends from Portland, Me., to his former classmate, Mr. Walt Burnham, of this city, one of the satin badges worn at New York on the occasion of his father's return from Europe. The ribbon bears a portrait of Mr. Blaine, with the word "Welcome" above and "James G. Blaine" below. Mr. Burnham prizes the remembrance highly and it is a novelty out here.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger and the Catholic clergy of the city, leave next Monday noon for Notre Dame to attend their biennial retreat. All the clergy of the diocese, with few exceptions, will be in attendance. The gathering will number seventy-one people. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Father Bohn, of New York City. Rev. Father Roche, of St. Vincent's Academie, with Father Byrne, will be in attendance at the Cathedral in the meantime, and Rev. J. A. Nageleisen will be at St. Mary's church, and attend to St. Paul's and St. Peter's churches. The exercises will conclude on Sunday morning, to be followed by a synod. On Monday several business meetings will be held by the diocesan council, after which a meeting of the Clerical Benevolent association will follow, previous to the return home of the clergy.

The Nickel Plate railway will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return from Aug. 18th to 21st, inclusive, at a rate of $5.60 for the round trip. Tickets good returning until Aug 27th, on account of German Landwehr. 17-4t

Gipsy Queen Emma, Commercial hotel, Calhoun street.

The best and cheapest place in the city to buy campaign hats and badges is Fitch, Meyer & Co.

Our motto is the best goods at the lowest cash prices.
16-3t Star Grocery.

Remants of Silks and Dress Goods offered in great variety, at the BEE HIVE. Attend the Remnant Sale.

Save your hard earned nickels by buying your Boots and Shoes at the Old Reliable Jacobs Shoe Store, 17 Calhoun.

SOLID AS A MOUNTAIN.

The Democrats of the District Send Greeting to Judge McClellan and Insure a Glorious Victory.

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, the democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth district, has been overwhelmed with congratulations since his nomination They are all hearty, sincere and so assuring of democratic solidity that THE SENTINEL gives publicity to some of them. They read this way:

FROM SENATOR TURPIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—I congratulate you upon your nomination, and wish you abundant success. Yours truly, DAVID TURPIE.

FROM GOVERNOR GRAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10—Please accept my congratulations upon your nomination for congress. You will be triumphantly elected. Your friend. ISAAC P. GRAY

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Hendricks club send greeting and will assist in rolling up for you a large majority in this district.
J. C. WILLIARD, President.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Accept my congratulations. Allen county will give you 4,000 majority.
MONTGOMERY HAMILTON, Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Accept my congratulations. We are all well satisfied with the nomination. When all the democrats of Allen county know you as well as I do, you will get every vote. I know you will make friends here. CHARLES MCCULLOCH, Ex-Chairman Co. Com.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.
MY DEAR JUDGE:—I am delighted to hear of your nomination. I am no politician and can not do much to help you, but I shall take much pleasure in giving you my vote. PERSONAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—We congratulate you on your nomination, and wish you success. You have our hearty support.
LOUIS WOLF & Co.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 10.—Information is just received of your nomination. Permit me to congratulate you on your success and to assure you of my best wishes for your success in November.
STEPHEN A. POWERS.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 10.—The first news of the convention reached me today, and I hasten to assure you that the result attained is indeed very gratifying. Accept my congratulations on your success and my prediction of a like result in November next. Promising everything in my power that will aid in your election, I am very truly,
FRANK M. POWERS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Accept my congratulations on your nomination yesterday. The district is safe in your hands and I shall do all in my power to aid you in rolling up a big majority in this county. CHARLES WORDEN.

LAGRAGE, Ind., Aug 10.—Accept my congratulations When your campaign opens, command me and I will be glad to serve your cause for your own self and in support of democratic principles.
O. L. BALLOU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—We have learned with much pleasure of your nomination. Please accept my congratulations. I have been here since the beginning of the present session of congress, but expect to go to my home in Plymouth, Ind., leaving here Wednesday. Knowing you will be elected, I congratulate you in advance. Sincerely yours. DAN. MCDONALD, Ed. Plymouth *Democrat*, and member of state central committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—I heartily congratulate you upon your nomination. I hope the past differences among the democracy of the district will now disappear, and that harmony will prevail. I have no doubt of the result at the election.
WM. S. KISER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Congratulations are in order. You have mine. Just heard of your nomination, and am more than satisfied. Of course you will get there. You always do. Kind regards and best wishes.
GEO. B. FLEMING.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 10.—I had the pleasure of reporting your convention in my capacity as correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and very much desire to see you defeat Mr. White. With regards, I am yours very truly. JOHN EASTMAN, Ed. Wabash *Times*.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Permit me to congratulate you on your nomination for congress, and to say to you that Allen county will give you not less than 4,000 majority. It was a happy termination of what seemed to be the only thing in the way of a united party and every democrat rejoices with you.
CHARLES F. MUHLER, Mayor.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Please allow me to congratulate you on your nomination. I feel a great interest in your election, and your nomination gives great satisfaction.
JAMES WILKINSON, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

LIGONIER, Ind., Aug. 13.—The nomination of Judge McClellen gives universal satisfaction here. He will poll the party vote solid.
J. E. MCDONALD, Ed. *Banner*.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Aug. 14.—The congressional nomination is well received in this county. We will have a fine majority this time. Respectfully,
G. F. FELTS, County Superintendent.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Allow me to sincerely congratulate you on your nomination. It is in your case a deserved honor. Of course, I know little from democratic sources, but I believe they are all pleased here; that is, the rank and file. PERSONAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Allow me to congratulate you on your nomination. I feel sure that you will be elected by a large majority. Your nomination gives excellent satisfaction.
SAMUEL M. HENCH, Ex-Judge Fort Wayne Superior Court.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—Just heard of your nomination and send congratulations. I will be down the last of this week and will extend them personally. Yours truly,
JAMES I. BEST.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Please accept my congratulations on your good fortune in securing the nomination for congress. It gives universal satisfaction in Lagrange, and the democrats are all solid for your election. Be assured that if I can do anything to assist you, it will be cheerfully done. I have talked with David Boyer, of Lima. He reports all favorable there. Hoping all will go well for yourself, state and national tickets, I remain respectfully,
C. A. BRANT.

Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is the specific for this disease, and leaves no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

We do not offer presents with our Teas. They speak for themselves.
16-3t Star Grocery.

Wall papers have advanced in the east, but the City Book Store of Renner, Cratsley & Co., are still selling at the old price. 56 Calhoun. 17-2t

At 8 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, August 21st, train will leave via G. R. & I. for Cincinnati; $3.25 for round trip, good for return until August 23d.

The City Book Store of Renner, Cratsley & Co., have just received the finest line of ladies' writing material and visiting cards ever brought to this city, well worth the trouble to call and see. 56 Calhoun. 17-2t

Canton flannels, red flannels in plain and twilled and white flannels at our usual low prices.
STEWART & HAHN.

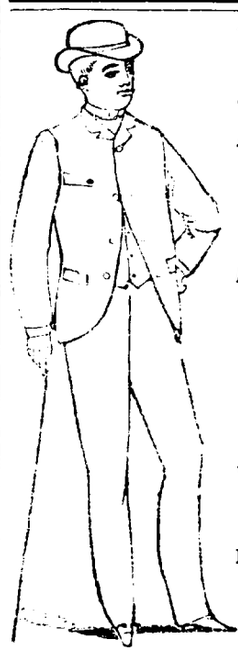
Our assortment of Ladies' and Gents' fine Shoes is complete. We are offering a great many special bargains in fine Shoes Redlick's Shoe Store.

Large crowds of buyers at the BEE HIVE Attending the Remnant Sale. Don't miss it. To-morrow, Saturday and Monday.

998 pairs of ladies rubbers just received; price 25 cents per pair at Redlick's.

Straw Hats of all styles and the very latest patterns at greatly reduced prices so as to make ready for our Fall stock. Now is the opportunity to buy goods in this line very cheap.
MERGENTHEIM'S BAZAR. 16-2t

There was a lively race at the fair grounds last evening, between horses owned by Joe W. Bell, Dr. Will Shryock and Mr. Steve Bond. Dr. Shryock won the first heat in 2:45¼ and Mr. Bell won the two succeeding heats in 2:46¼ and 2:45 taking the honors of the evening.



Are You Hunting for

Bargains?

OUR

Annual Clearance Sale!

Will Catch You Just Right.

No Talk, But Music.

—THE—

"BOSS" -:- STOCK

And prices explain why we are doing the business.

Sam, Pete & Max.

GYPSY QUEEN EMMA



The Celebrated Palmist, Astrologer, Medium and Adviser,

FORTUNE TELLER!

Will positively leave Fort Wayne September 1st. Consultation 50c and $1. Commercial Hotel, Calhoun street.

PANTALOON SALE

—AT THE—

C. O. D.

Attracting Crowds of Buyers, Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

166 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 65c and 75c, go for 38 cents.
222 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 85 and 90c, go for 50 cents.
111 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1, go for 75 cents.
96 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1.35, go for 85 cents.

MEN'S - PANTS!

250 Pairs of Union Pants, worth $1.50, at 95 cents.
365 Pairs of Cassimere Pants, worth $3, at $1.95.
219 Pairs of Cassimere and Worsted Pants, worth $4, at $2.95.
300 Pairs of Finest Tailor-made Pants, worth 7, 6 and 5 dollars, at $3.95.
500 Pairs of Regular Merchant Tailor Patterns—no tailor will make them for less than 7.50, 9 and 10 dollars—at 4, 5 and 6 dollars.

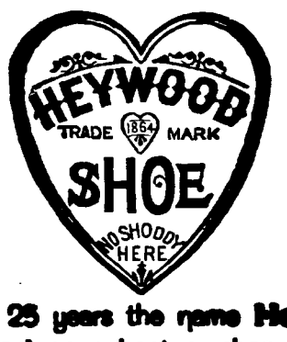
This is a Great Opportunity for Pantaloons at low prices.

C. O. D.

Three Stores,

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.



For 25 years the name Heywood on a boot or shoe has been a guarantee of its honesty in material and workmanship. The Heywood Shoe is the best wearing and most comfortable shoe made for men's wear. They will suit you so well that you will insist upon having them afterward. The next time you buy a pair of shoes ask to see the Heywood.

HEYWOOD BOOT AND SHOE CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

For Sale by SCHIEFER & DAVENPORT.

WANTED.

WANTED—Girls or women to assort rags or paper, nice clean place to work. Apply, Weil Bros., & Co. 92 and 94 E. Columbia street. 17-2t

WANTED—The Union Central Life Insurance Co pany desires to secure the services of a competent man to solicit in the city of Fort Wayne. Apply to U. L. Wambaugh, special agent, rooms 7 and 8, Foster block. 17-tf

INSURANCE Against
Tornados,
Cyclones and
Wind Storms in the following companies:
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Home, New York.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Mass.
One year 50c. per 100.
Three years $1.00 per 100.
Five years $1.50 per 100.
LUMBARD'S AGENCY,
July14-2m 36 Calhoun Street.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WILLIAM Reynolds, an orphan boy, age about 19. Adopted from the Chicago Home of the Friendless in 1880. Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister, Lizzie, by addressing Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, City Missionary, care of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill 30-tf

WANTED—By a large eastern manufacturer, a salesman well acquainted with the retail grocers of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, to sell a staple article on salary or commission. Travelling expenses will be paid. Man under 30 years of age, and single, preferred. Address, giving references, W. G. G. Sentinel office, Fort Wayne. July-30-1m

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE MAN (ONE OUT of employment) to begin on moderate salary and work himself up, representing in his own locality, an old established house. References exchanged. Gay's Manufacturing House, 32 Reade St., N. Y.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen, on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of all the leading cities and towns. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LUELLA M. DERBYSHIRE-Southwest corner Broadway and Jefferson. Diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 9. 12-tf

MARY A WHERRY, M. D., Office and Residence No. 28 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies. May 24-tf.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms, No. 332 East Wayne street. Inquire at H. H. Barcus' bakery, 96 Calhoun street. 11-tf

LOST.

LOST.—A willow splasher to baby buggy Finder will confer a favor by reporting to this office. 9-tf.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Will sell for cash or exchange for real estate, my interest in the finest and best located meat market in Fort Wayne, at No. 44 West Berry street, now doing a good business. Reason for selling out is, have not the time to devote to the business. Enquire of L. C. Hunter, county treasurer's office. 16-tf

FOR SALE—The counters and shelving of a store room will be sold very cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Mary Agster, 42 West Jefferson street 9-tf

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 197. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS

DeWald & Co.

We have just received a splendid assortment of Handkerchiefs. In the lot is 50 dozen for ladies. They would be cheap at 20 cents; will be sold for 13 cents.

GEORGE DEWALD AND COMPANY.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Inspector Iten shut off the water supply south of town to-day to make a connection with the Olds wagon works.

Gipsy Queen Emma will positively leave Sept. 1st.

The Nickel Plate railway will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return from Aug 18th to 21st, inclusive, at a rate of $5 60 for the round trip. Tickets good returning until Aug. 27th, on account of German Landwehr. 17-3t

Jacob Oahn sues Frank D. Paulus for $600. C. M. Dawson is attorney for the claimant.

New fall goods constantly arriving at Redlick's Shoe Store.

Headquarters for the finest Bread and Cakes in the city. Give us a trial and be convinced.
16-3t Star Grocery.

A meeting for railroad men and their families is called by prominent railroad men to meet at Wayne street M. E. church to-morrow night at 7:30. All most cordially invited.

Remnant Sale at the BEE HIVE this week. Don't miss it.

Full assortment of ladies' felt hats at 98 cents, at Mrs. J. Baltes, 82 Calhoun street. 16-3t

A new lot of embroideries just received. All Summer underwear sold at cost. All summer shawls at cost. Bargains in every department.
At the Boston Store.

When you desire fresh Creamery and Country Butter, don't forget the headquarters, where it can always be found at the Star Grocery.
16-3t

Herman Helmke has established a boot and shoe business at No. 47 West Main street. He cordially invites all his friends and the public in general to call and examine his stock of boots and shoes, which is full and complete. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices as low as any house in the city. 16-6t

St John's Lutheran Church give an excursion to Warsaw, Thursday, Aug. 23. s-4t

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Laubach are at West Point to visit their son, Mr. Howard Laubach, now a student there. They also go to New York City.

Special :- Order

ATTENTION! First parade of the Jeffersonian Club. 1,000 Men in Line.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price complete, $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

Headquarters for Campaign Goods, Etc., Etc.

Crayon Portraiture.

Portraits made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. A limited number of pupils will be taught the "art divine." Apply at once.

Artist,
84 Calhoun street. 15-tf

A HOWLING FARCE !

The Republican National Committee Worse Than at War With Itself —Falsehoods About Democrats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the republican national committee had a meeting yesterday at the republican campaign headquarters, No. 91 Fifth avenue. From the statements made concerning the meeting it must have been more than a lively one. Morton, it is said, kicked all over the traces when they demanded he should put up $20,000 to pay the expenses of Blaine's reception here, and thereby prevent an impending scandal. After much urging the required funds were secured, but only after deep and bitter expressions regarding Blaine had been uttered.

After this matter was settled the question as to what to do with Blaine in the pending campaign was brought up. On this point the committee went all to pieces. Bitter animosities and personal opinions came to the surface and in such a pronounced way as to show that the republican committee had gone all to pieces as far as harmony is concerned.

Blaine's speech on trusts gave the Harrison men on the committee their first opportunity to vent their spleen. It is authoritatively reported that he used this opportunity to its utmost and that the discussion became so intense as to almost lead to irreparable division.

The Harrison men charge the Blaine men with scuttling their candidate. They said that if republican defeat came this fall, it would be due entirely to the fiasco of Blaine's reception and the fool which Blaine made of himself in his celebrated speech indorsing trusts.

The Blaine men replied that that was all nonsense and that if there was any failure this fall it would be charged entirely to the Harrison managers of the committee.

They openly stated that the democratic committee was in thorough and perfect working order; that it had been going for fully four weeks and that even now in effectiveness it was ten to one against the republican committee.

They said that the republican organization was practically disorganized, or never had been organized; that at the rate it was going on, they might throw up their hands as well to-day as on the evening of the 6th of November, and that unless new blood, represented in skilled men, was installed into the committee, all hope was gone.

The discussion on this point became so acrimonious that in order to avoid a permanent split, Matt Quay pre-emptorily brought the meeting to a close and adjourned it until next week. The Blaine followers, however, were so mad that they have been talking all over town. Quay got wind of this. He is reported to have had a hurried consultation with Dudley and Clarkson. The result of this, it is reported, was a determination on their part to offset the dissensions in their concern by starting rumors concerning the trouble in the democratic national committee.

It was a pretty thin dodge, but they have been working it to-day for all it is worth and succeeded in enlisting a divine, Brother Sheppard, into their cause. Careful investigation made this evening proves that there is not a scintilla of truth in the story. The democratic committee is perfectly harmonious in all its parts. There is no question but that Mr. Brice is thoroughly competent to manage the campaign and has the complete confidence of his associates on the committee. Mr. Brice, on being questioned to-day, said that he had too much to do and life was too short to attempt to answer the republican yarns. He seemed to feel that the story started about him was a great compliment because the republicans would only have attacked him from the knowledge that he was getting in some good work.

MR. JOHN KOCH.

Death of a Well Known and Popular Gentleman.

This morning, after a long and painful illness that culminated in paralysis, occurred the death of Mr. John Koch, a gentleman well and favorably known in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, for he was long a traveling salesman for the pork packing house of his father-in-law, Mr. Fred Eckart.

Mr. Koch was but thirty-eight years of age and a man of such robust health that a year ago no one would think of so early a death for him. His wife and mother and sister, Mrs. Henry Morrell, survive him and a host of friends mourn his early death.

Mr. Koch was a member of the Paulding lodge, K. of P., and his funeral will probably occur Monday afternoon from Mr. Eckart's residence, on East Wayne street

New Jeffersonian Officers.

The committee appointed to elect the officers of the Central Jeffersonian club met last night and elected the following officers:

Captain—J. C. Peltier.

Lieutenant, First ward—Fred Daseler.

Lieutenant, Second ward—Patrick Ryan.

Lieutenant, Third ward—Fred Graffe, jr.

Lieutenant, Fourth ward—Otto Nichter.

DRIFTWOOD.

Telegrams Selected from Our Afternoon Associated Press Report—The Latest News.

Calvin Brice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Colonel Lamont said last night there was not a particle of foundation for the published statements to the effect that Mr. Brice was to retire from the chairmanship of the democratic national committee at the request of President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Chairman Barnum had a long informal talk with Chairman Brice. Senators Gorman and Barbour and Chairman Murtah, of the state executive committee, were present at the conference. All declared it was no prearranged meeting, but only an informal conference.

The Hiscock file company, of Lowell, Mass., has closed down and gone into insolvency. Liabilities, $100,000.

The desk of Representative Matson was adorned this morning with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employes of the government bindery; in recognition of his efforts to secure them an annual leave of absence.

There were four deaths from yellow fever in Florida to-day.

Thirty persons are reported killed in a race war in Louisiana.

Rev. Robert H. Collyer will be orator at the unveiling of the Burns statue at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Miss May Counterman, of Lafayette street, is ill,

Mr. W. D. Page is doing local work on the *News*,

Mr. H. G. Olds returned last evening from the north.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Muhler is seriously ill.

The Business Men's exchange will meet Monday evening.

Mr. Adam Beamer, of Marion street, who has been ill, is recovering.

Miss Ella Johnson, of the Western Union office, is up north enjoying her vacation.

Jimmy Doyle, of this city, and a light weight from Peoria, Ill., had a glove fight at Rome City this afternoon.

Rev. S. M. Wagenhals, of this city, has had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him at Columbus, O.

The white man who sought a license to marry a colored woman, yesterday, took his dusky sweetheart to Van Wert, to-day.

Miss Clara Hamler and Miss Ella Ennis, of North Manchester, Ind., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Lauer, of East Lewis street.

Mr. E. J. Bechtold, of Bippus, Ind., is in the city and will spend a few days with his brother, F. J. Bechtold, of the Boston Store, and friends.

The eight-month-old child of Mr. Otto Loewenstern, of 12 Pine street, died this morning and will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Miss Maud Grove, daughter of Hon. Isaac Grove, arrived in the city this morning from Quincy, Ills., to be with her cousin, Miss Hover, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher sues Frederick Eckert to quiet title to lot 95, original plat, city, namely, the academy property, the object being to annul certain tax deeds, which it is claimed are void as being wrongfully procured. Judge Robert Lowry is attorney.

CROSSED THE DARK RIVER.

The following is the list of deaths for the week, as reported by the city undertakers:

Henry H. May, aged 27 years, typhoid fever.

Gertrude J. Blanchard, 16 months, cholera infantum.

George C. Iba, 6 months, cholera infantum.

Morris E. Stapleford, 8 years, dyphtheria.

William, a foundling, 15 days, cholera infantum.

John Flood, 21 years, obstruction of bowels.

John Koch, 36 years, paralysis.

Nancy Fleming, 67 years, railroad accident.

Marion B. Crosby, 7 months, cholera infantum.

Henry Koch, 1 month, exhaustion.

Catherine Rhinehold, 58 years, pleurecy.

Lloyd Lathrop, 6 months, spinal meningitis.

William Wolke, 6 months, brain fever.

Luella Dukeman, 3 years, brain fever,

Tillie Mellin, 7 weeks, brain fever.

Alma Ramm, 5 months, marasmus.

Martha Leinker, 6 months, cholera infantum.

Bertha Lommatsch, 26 years, consumption.

Susan Deardorf, 65 years, Bright's disease.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Wheat, stronger, at 75¼c. Corn, steady, at 44¼c Oats, steady, at 25¼c, Flaxseed, $1.19. Pork, firm, $13.75. Lard, steady, at $8.95.

Golden & Monahan have spared no expense to secure the correct Hats and Badges for the Jeffersonian club. Buy the correct style at
Golden & Monahan.

The fall style silk hat for the Hendricks club, is a dandy. For sale only at Fitch, Meyer & Co., 34 Calhoun street.

FOILED.

Daring Bandits Attempt to Rob a Train But Get Into a Lively Fight.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 18.—An attempt was made at 2 o'clock, this morning, by masked men to rob the Union Pacific east bound overland passenger train.

At Dana Station, near Rawlins, three masked men covered the engineer with revolvers and compelled him to throw up his hands.

Brakeman Frank Tillman grappled with one of the robbers, the express messenger came to the rescue and the masked marauders were put to flight, after thirty or forty shots had been exchanged.

Fireman Nash and Brakeman Tillman were seriously wounded, the former being shot in the hip and arm, the latter in the side. One robber was dropped, but was carried off by his pals.

AFTER THE PRIZES.

The Rifles and Zollinger Battery Will Return From the Evansville Encampment With a Couple of Them.

Our military companies, the Fort Wayne Rifles and the Zollinger battery, will be in camp, at Evansville, all of next week, attending the state military encampment, which commences at that place Monday morning. The Rifles left last night at 1:30 o'clock, and will be the first on the ground and the Zollinger battery will follow to-morrow morning.

Both companies will compete for the prizes that have been offered in the military drill and it is safe to predict that each of them will return with honors. Captain Rawles has drilled the Rifles in a magnificent manner and says he will compete for all the honors in sight.

THE CHURCHES.

The Pastors of the City Announce the Themes of Their Sunday Sermons.

Morning service at Wayne street M. E. church at 10:30, especially for old people. All invited.

All of the evening services at the Wayne Street M. E. church until further notice will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

Simpson M. E. church—Preaching by the pastor, C. H. Wilkinson, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity church, Rev. W. N. Webbe, rector. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

Second Presbyterian church. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. Preaching, at 10:45. No evening service. J. M. Fulton, pastor. All invited.

Berry Street M. E. church—Morning service, 10:30 a. m.; evening, 7:30. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Preaching by Rev. W. J. Vigus, of Wabash.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. Harden. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Services at Grace Reformed church at 10:30 a. m.; text, 1 Peter, 2-17, "Love the Brotherhood." Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul M. E. church. Interesting service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Reception of members at the close of the evening sermon. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Services at the First U. B. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend. J. P. Stewart, pastor. The morning talk will be to parents.

Services at the Evangelical church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets, at the usual hours. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. German at morning service and English in the evening. Rev. Miller, pastor.

Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Griffith streets. Preaching by the pastor, M. L. Blaney, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Morning subject: "Christ, Our Sufficiency and Our Efficiency;" evening: "Choosing to Stand With God."

Regular men's meeting at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 245 Calhoun street, at 3 p. m., standard time. A men's praise service, with plenty of singing and instrumental music. All men cordially invited. Mr. F. Humphrey, of Indanpolis, state secretary, will lead the meeting.

Regular Sabbath services in the chapel of the Y. M. C. A., commencing at the usual hour, 4:30, city time. These services are for men only, and all men are cordially invited. The singing is good and altogether interesting. A special invitation to traveling men spending Sunday in the city.

Ladies' fine Shoes, Ludlow, Bolton and Reynold Bros., at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

You can get the best Fruit, Ice Cream, Soda Water, either Banana or Peach, at Mordhurst's drug store, No. 74 Calhoun street. d&wly

Ladies' walking Shoes, $1.75, now at $1.25, at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

LEPROSY AGAIN !

The Loathsome Disease Appears at Chicago—August Johnson, A Young Dane, the Victim.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—August Johnston, a Dane, came to the county hospital Thursday to consult the doctors about a loathsome skin disease from which he was suffering. After a careful examination, the physicians decided the patient was suffering from tuberlous leprosy.

Johnston came to this country when but three years of age and enjoyed the best of health up to eight months ago, when the disease first made its appearance in the form of a small red blotch on his right loin. It spread until it became as large as a man's hand, and the body is now covered.

MRS. JAMES FLEMING.

Her Sad Death at Detroit Due to a Lack of Safeguards.

The remains of Mrs. James Fleming, who was killed at Detroit night before last, arrived home last evening and were conveyed to the family residence, No. 61 North Cass street, from which place the funeral will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock; services at Trinity M. E. church, by Rev. Mr. Shaffer, an old friend of the family.

The Detroit *Free Press* has this account of her death:

The grief-stricken husband first related the particulars of the distressing affair. Referring to his party of five, he said: "We inquired the way to the Wabash depot, and walked down Fort street until we reached Tenth street. Here we turned and met the policeman, who told us that we had turned too soon. He volunteered to show us the way and we went along together, crossing a large number of tracks. I turned to ask my wife a question, when, like a flash, the engine came down upon her."

Hugh Barkley, yardmaster, testified that he saw engine 311 backing up on its way to the round house and saw a red light on the tender and a small white light on the cab. The policeman first called his attention to the accident.

"There is no state law or municipal ordinance regulating the speed to be observed," said the witness. "Neither are there any rules of the road governing the same. Passenger trains usually run from eighteen to twenty-five miles an hour in the yards and switch engines about ten miles per hour. The law in regard to a gate at the crossing and a gate tender is complied with, but the gate at this crossing does not extend over the sidewalk and covers only part of the roadway."

Mrs. Daugherty testified that the engine that ran over Mrs. Fleming was coming head first; at least she saw a light and supposed it to be a headlight.

Allen Hatfield heard no bell, but saw a small white light on the engine.

The jury then visited the scene of the accident, and, on returning, the testimony of the engineer, fireman, gatetender and yardmaster was taken. The jury found that the deceased came to her death by being accidentally run over by engine No. 311, of the Michigan Central railway, and that "the accident was caused by not having proper safeguards for pedestrians at the crossings."

Policeman Thomas Powers, who reached out his hand to draw Mrs. Fleming from the track, lost his balance and fell, but was wholly uninjured.

Caldwell C. Cartwright et al. sue Cassius J. White for $700. Bell & Morris are attorneys for the plaintiff.

The funeral services of the infant child of H. O. Crosby will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence, 25 Pontiac street, at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Harry Metzgar, traveling salesman for Louis Fox, received a telegram this morning that his mother was lying at the point of death at Louisville.

Mr. W. P. Morris and John Kennedy have been appointed a committee to arrange transportation for the Nickel Plate engineers to the Richmond meeting.

Col. Harry Gregg will do his last honors on the local staff of the *Gazette* tonight. He is very much of a gentleman and leaves Fort Wayne with the best and kindest wishes of the press gang.

For the correct fall style silk Hats go to Golden & Monahan.

Men's fine Shoes, Bart, Rockland, Turner, at SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

Fruits All Lower.

Choice peaches, 30c basket.
New yellow bananas, 20c dozen.
Malaga grapes, 15c pound.
Concord grapes, 6c pound.
Damson plums, 8c quart.
Egg plums, 10c quart.
California pears, 3c each.
Water melons, 15 and 20c each.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Consult Gipsy Queen Emma.

Special low prices on Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets. A lot of dress goods remnants at half price.
At the Boston Store.

The Jacobs Shoe Store is offering for the next six days, very valuable Bargains. Call and convince yourself,

SAW THE FIGHT.

The Officers Arrest 107 Persons Who Were Witnessing Two Renowned Pugilists Pound Each Other.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The officers of a steam patrol ran alongside the barge "E. Myers," at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrested 105 persons who were witnessing a prize fight between Leblanche and John Varley, the middle-weight champion of England. The fight had just ended in Varley being knocked out at the end of the third round, which occupied eight minutes.

Peculiar

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood giving strength, and creating an appetite.

Notice to Knights of Pythias.

The members of Phoenix lodge, No. 101; Fort Wayne lodge, No. 116, Loyal lodge, No. 183, and Goethe lodge, No. 200, are hereby requested to meet at Castle hall of Phoenix lodge to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of John Koch, who was a brother member of Paulding lodge, at Paulding, Ohio, and they will attend the funeral next Monday afternoon. The Fort Wayne lodges, K. of P., are expected and earnestly requested to unite with Paulding lodge, which will have charge of the funeral.

H. F. FRANCE, C. C.
KENT K. WHEELOCK, C. C.
L. C. STEVE, C. C.
J. A. N. FRIEBERG, C. C.

Pyke's Grocery,
90 Calhoun St.
Nutmeg Melons,
Free Stone Peaches,
Fresh Dressed Chickens,
Fresh Grapes,
Plums, all kinds,
Imported Swiss Cheese,
Neufchatel Cheese,
French Smoked Sardines,
Smoked Beef Tongues,
Sugar Cured Hams,
Imported Ginger Ale,
Wines, all kinds.

We handle our Melons in small quantities in order to offer the same to our customers fresh, at the
16-3t Star Grocery.

Ladies' toe Slippers at 45c. SCHEIFER & DAVENPORT.

Silk Hats for the Hendricks' club at Golden & Monahan.

School Shoes for children, solid, serviceable and neat, at the usual low prices, at Redlick's Shoe Store.

Orders for engraving visiting cards and fine writing paper received at City Book Store of Renner, Oratsley & Co. Keil & Bro.'s old stand. 17-3t

Bleached and unbleached table linens, towels toweling and bed spreads at special low prices,
At the Boston Store.

Boys' come in and get some of our school shoes at $1.50 and $2.00 These goods used to be sold at much higher prices. JACOBS SHOE STORE.

Having purchased the Real Estate office formerly owned by E. L. Craw, I am now prepared to offer bargains in choice city and town property. Also represent a number of the best Fire, Life and Accident insurance companies. Please give me a call.
EDGAR C. PRICE,
Office over 68 Calhoun street, opposite Aveline Block. Aug18-1y

SPECIAL -:- SALE

—OF—

Straw and Light Colored STIFF

HATS

Friday and Saturday,

Of this week. Come and see what we can give you for $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
34 CALHOUN ST.,

Fitch, Meyer & Co.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Column or Two of Chat About the Fair Daughters of Eve,

Together with a Few Notes on the Latest Styles in Feminine Attire.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

We are getting the last developments of summer millinery. Four examples are sketched in the first three pictures of this article. In shape they are not essentially different from the hats of July, for they are brimless at the back and wide of brim in front. The entire absence of feathers is the August characteristic. Ribbons in bows, muslin in shirrs, and flowers in bunches have taken the place of feathers, which are well nigh impossible anyhow at the seashore resorts, where dampness quickly ruins them. While such things are being worn by women in the country, the milliners in town are getting ready for the autumn trade. The early importations of hats for September show a disposition to return to those styles which were in vogue prior to the introduction of tall crowns and capricious brims. Many of the models from Paris have low crowns, generally



STUDIES IN HATS.

broad and square, in some instances bell-shaped, and preserving this summer's styles only in brims narrow at the back and broadening out in aureola style in front. These brims are whimsically turned up here and there, usually at one side, and are sometimes slitted or scalloped at these points. An irreverent observer suggests that they are produced by being set up as a target and hit by missiles, which knock them into intricate designs. Although crowns are generally lower, as I have said, the alpine shape is retained in some instances, probably for the sake of those women who dislike to dress with the majority. For them there will be hats with tall, tapering crown and close brims, but these will be exceptional. There will also be Spanish hats of similar outlines, and English hats with conical crowns and brims curled at the sides. The Tosca hat, which has been a showy feature of the summer millinery, will be a dressy type for early winter, so the milliners tell me. It will be reproduced in felt and mostly in green. They will be worn with the brim uplifted, and trimmed inside with feathers and wings. Instead of a complete lining they will often have a band of velvet close to the edge. Neat shapes in turbans and toques are seen in newly imported stocks, the greater number with broad, low and square crowns, the brim curled up regularly all around, although higher in front than at the back, and sometimes deeper at one side than at the other.

Fashionable women aim at picturesqueness in their hats, and at quiet neatness in their bonnets. The contrast between hats and bonnets will in that respect be marked. I have seen some models that might justly be called hybrids, because they consist of the turban hat so curved at the base of the brim as to make it a bonnet, but worn without strings. There are shown as a special favor to earnest inquirers—for it should be understood that these things are not in public sight until September—small Directoire bonnets and capotes in several modifications of old form pokes of moderate dimensions. These have been sent over



A CITY GIRL.

from Paris as models for reproduction here. It is expected that fancy feathers will return into use in the autumn, and with ribbons will form the bulk of trimmings in millinery. There are new ribbons in plain gros grain and French faille with fillet edges, and some with two shades of the same color for their two sides. Some of these double-faced ribbons are satin on one side and velvet or silk on the other. The feathers will be of immense variety. Not only have the birds of all countries been plucked to supply the demand, but the art of the dyer has been supplemented to the brilliant hues of nature. There will be work for those women to do who undertook, last year, to dissuade us from adorning ourselves with the feathers of cruelty, but it will be done in vain, for the woman who would faint if her pet dog was hurt in her presence doesn't mind the shooting of a million birds by us away off in South America. There will be more or less use of metal embellishments in millinery, such as pins, slides, buckles, and brooches. Some of the devices will be close imitations of insects. I saw one imported hat on which were several immense spiders, so realistic that if any woman ever wears it she will have to explain incessantly, to those who would save her from a sting, that she is merely decorated and not endangered. As a sure device for attracting attention, that bonnet will be a success.

In giving a forecast of autumn millinery I have run clear past the two August girls above illustrated. They were selected as types at a quiet country place. The first is a city girl in what, according to her idea, is a rural costume. Certainly it is breezy enough, and suggestive of the open air. But there is no simplicity about it, despite the fact that the material is gingham. The dress itself cost less than either the hat that was worn with it or the long suede gloves that give a ball-room aspect to the arms. That is incongruous and consequently reprehensible, but we are recording facts, not making criticisms, and that toilet is representative of what may be seen this month at the watering-places. The country girl portrayed is in gingham, too. But in her case there are no inharmonious adjuncts. Her sleeves reach to the plain linen cuffs at her wrists, the bodice is not broken in front by inserted lace, and a white apron marks the social distinction between her and the other. She was carrying fruit from her father's farm house to the hotel when sketched.

One of the places of very independent dressing, owing to its exclusive character, is Tuxedo. Costumes may be found there for which you might search in vain elsewhere for a duplicate. A very smart polonaise worn on a recent occasion at Tuxedo was in lampas of cream color with just a tinge of pink, interwoven with gold, and hemmed with ample marabout fringe—i. e., strands of goffered braid in color approaching that of half-faded rose-leaves. This was worn over a pale pink satin petticoat festooned with white lace, and a lace chemisette confined with a corselet of a golden hue. To some tastes the effect was an almost superabundance of richness, but it admirably suited its handsome wearer. Much quieter was a lilac-colored bengaline hemmed with a garland of silver foliage; a mauve satin skirt covered with embroidered net, and a wide ribbon sash of the same color and texture as the petticoat, tied over the coat, completed a charming



A COUNTRY GIRL.

toilet. Another polonaise I could not but admire had a deep violet-pink faille coat without any trimming, over a white silk skirt figured with blurred or chine flowers, and grass-green satin sash tied about it. The contrast was almost violent in its boldness, but these contrasts are all the rage just now. This reminds me of the fact that green of some shade or other appears in every costume at Tuxedo. If only a knot of ribbon in the bonnet, a bunch of fresh foliage on the shoulder, or a few bows here and there, green must be introduced.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Styles in Hair Dressing.

There are a dozen hair dressers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who call themselves the "Hair Dealers' Association of the United States." This worthy band of artists have just issued their latest dictum on styles of dressing the hair, which is as follows:

That a woman's hair is her chief ornament goes without saying, and we think it may be truthfully added, that every woman whom nature has blessed with a fine head of hair knows it, and is justly proud of her possession. Furthermore, she exemplifies the fact by invariably informing her female friends that it is "all her own," and in dressing it to the best advantage that the prevailing fashion will admit.

Unfortunately, of late years, the fashions have been so simplified that, however abundant and beautiful the hair, its owner could not, without rendering herself conspicuous, display it in a manner consistent with its beauty or her own good taste—a deficiency which, it is to be hoped, the new regime in hair-dressing will speedily remedy.

The heavy plaits, puffs, and flowing curls in vogue several decades back embraced several varieties which gave ample scope to feminine taste, and ladies were thus enabled to arrange their hair in accordance with the shape of their heads and the cast of their features. But these styles gradually decreased, each succeeding year bringing in simpler ideas, until nothing remained beyond the plain back knot; or, as some wretch has unfeelingly dubbed it, the "door-knob twist," and a single bang shading the forehead.

A PRETTY boating dress has the skirt of dark green serge simply plaited, and a white serge blouse-waist feather stitched with green. Over this in cool weather is worn a Figaro jacket of green serge open in front to display the blouse like a vest.

PERSONAL.

THE Emperor of Brazil is very fond of billiards.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has an income of $15,000 a day.

KAISER WILLIAM'S favorite flower is the blue lobelia.

THE Pope has on hand 30,000 pairs of embroidered slippers.

THE Duke of Westminster has an income of $7.50 a minute.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Viceroy of Egypt, is virtually a prisoner in Turkey.

COMMISSIONER FINK, the railroad pool man, is worth about $2,000,000.

EDISON says he doesn't try anything that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been presented with a valuable yacht by Stuttgart admirers.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Erie, Pa., who is worth $10,000,000, wears a $3 white hat.

JUDGE GRAY, of the United States Supreme Court, is an enthusiastic hunter and fisher.

CANON FABER landed in twelve days fishing in Sutherland, 373 trout, which weighed 108 pounds.

PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND of Bavaria has received a diploma qualifying him to practice as a physician.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON has hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and is preparing to take a fresh start in life at 60.

THE King of the Belgians is immensely rich, but speculation on the Congo has compelled him to mortgage some of his estates.

HENRI ROCHEFORT has a delicate face, with fine-hewn features, white hair, mustache and imperial, and heavily-lidded eyes.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is an enthusiastic student of Gibbon, and can repeat by heart long passages of the "Decline and Fall."

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH takes beer at luncheon, a limited amount of champagne at dinner, and smokes the commonest kind of cigars.

FREDERICK C. PHILLIPS, author of "As in a Looking Glass," has been by turns cavalryman, barrister, theater manager, and newspaper man.

THE German Government has paid 300,000 marks to Mannlicher, the Austrian engineer, for a patent cylinder stopper for quick-loading rifles, which will be kept secret.

Nevada Journalism.

"What is it?" inquired a visitor, pointing to an object moving along C street with a hat on the back of a pimple that protruded as an apology for a head, and its expression of a resurrected cadaver—with legs larger at the ankle than the thigh—closely resembling in the lower extremities an animated pair of fire-tongs.

"Why, that's the great Comstock 'journalist,' who uses the local columns of a morning paper to ventilate his personal cranky communistic notions in place of furnishing its readers with the news. Its presence is very unpleasant, but it is harmless. Why here is as unanswerable a conundrum as the question why snakes and other poisonous reptiles are created."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Best Test of Success Is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

What He Loved.

Brown was boasting of his wife, whose most lovable attribute appeared from his eulogy to be the making of fritters.

"I tell you," said he, "that Mrs. B. can beat the world at fritters. She's a treasure, sir, an inestimable treasure."

Fogg—And you eat all she can set before you?

Brown—You may well say that! Ah, my dear sir, you should——

"But isn't she jealous of you?"

"Jealous? What put that into your head? Why, my old fellow, I don't care anything about the women folks."

"I wasn't thinking of them. I had in mind the fritters."—*Boston Transcript.*

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lusterless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

MORMONS ought to be good sailors—they have so much marry-time experience.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Population of the United States is about 60,000,000, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. *Trial size free.* Large Bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

MOTTO for the cremationist—Death is real, death is urnest.—*Boston Budget.*

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of intermatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

THE man who advertised: "Wanted a silent partner," must have wanted to marry a mute.

From Birth to the Grave.

We carry with us certain physical traits, as we do certain mental characteristics. Insomuch that psychologists have striven to designate by generic titles certain temperaments—as the bilious, the nervous, the lymphatic. The individual with a sallow complexion is set down as bilious, often rightly so. If the saffron in the hue of his skin is traceable to bile in the blood, its presence in the wrong place instead of the liver, will also be evinced by fur on the tongue, pain beneath the right ribs and through the right shoulder-blade, sick headache, constipation, flatulence, and indigestion. For the relief of this very common, but not essentially perilous complaint, there is no more genial and thorough remedy than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a beneficent tonic and strength promoter, and a widely esteemed remedy for and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

For a Summer Breakfast.

Herring laid upon toast and covered with eggs is recommended for a summer breakfast which will stimulate the appetite. When the herring have been well broiled, which will be in about four or five minutes, have in readiness two thin slices of toast, made crisp, butter them lightly. Then take away all the bones of the herring, lay the flesh parts equally upon one piece of toast, pour over the eggs, and cover with the other slice of toast. Serve hot.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

A CONNECTICUT youth of 22 has just married a widow of 75. He evidently wanted a wife who knew how to cook.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Moxie has created the greatest excitement as a beverage, in the years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquor and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

WHAT'S in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.—*San Francisco Post.*

THE "QUEEN CITY'S" SHOW.

Telling the Record of an Eventful Century.

Cincinnati is all excitement. Her Centennial Exposition is "on." It is a celebration of one hundred days and nights in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Ohio Valley, and designed to show the rapid progress made in one hundred years since the first white man trod her soil. Her citizens subscribed a million and fifty thousand dollars to defray expenses, and with part of this sum immense buildings have been erected, which in conjunction with permanent Music Hall, which cost a million dollars, and is capable of holding 6,000 people, furnishes nearly 900,000 square feet of space, all under one continuous roof, covering an area of forty-three acres.

A dozen States are officially interested in the enterprise, the general Government has sent a magnificent collection of curios from Washington City, and in fact every detail has been carried out on the most liberal scale. The attractions embrace elegant displays in Horticulture, Agriculture, Machinery, Textile Fabrics, Educational, Women's and Children's Departments, an Art Gallery made up of the masterpieces of the most celebrated artists, obtained from private galleries in all sections of the land and all valued at $1,500,000, and an electrical display in and about the vast series of buildings on a scale of profuseness and brilliancy never seen in this country before. As the railroads have reduced their fares to low excursion rates, Cincinnati, for the next four months, will be a busy scene.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE **Stomach, Liver and Bowels** —TAKE— **PACIFIC LIVER PILLS**

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Nervousness, Jaundice, etc. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. WINCHELL'S **Teething Syrup** FOR CHILDREN

Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts per bottle. EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., Chicago, Ill.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

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How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

STRAIGHT whiskies make crooked roads.—*Fall River Advance.*

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

THE fact that parents are wooed may account for there being so many block-heads among the children.

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DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

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The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.*

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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IN THE VINEYARD.

Appropriate Remarks About Sunday Recreations and Backbiting.

WAITING FOR GOOD CROPS.

Fears Expressed That Christian Science Will Work a Reconstruction of Religious Practice.

Poor Seasons.

Ten years ago a planter in one of the most prosperous trucking sections of the South promised a good contribution to a good cause as soon as he "could have a good crop year." From that day to this the years have not been good—at least he seems to think so. It is all the time too cold or too hot, too wet or too dry. If you wish "a good crop year" don't make a subscription to be paid when such a year comes. If so, it will never come.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

Backbiting.

Backbiting is the habit of dogs, and only mean dogs at that; it certainly cannot be a characteristic of good Christians. And as for sanctified persons, we would naturally conclude that they have no teeth to use in this way; it were impossible that they could be found biting at the back of a brother by sly innuendo, by damaging misrepresentation, by tale bearing, and gossip. So it would appear from what is required in the Bible of Christians, and from what is claimed by all professors of sanctification. The Scriptures plainly forbid evil speaking, and all professors of perfect holiness assert that the blood of Jesus cleanses from all sin. But what are the facts revealed in practical life? We know that many converted persons are not saved from backbiting; it is a habit with them to do more or less of detraction; and is it not a sad fact that even those who witness to the attainment of full redemption, are found nipping at the backs of their brethren? Their teeth are not sanctified, at least not wholly.—*Dr. A. W. Lowry, in Divine Life.*

Sunday Recreations.

That appeals are made for Sunday recreations in the name of the poor is little short of disgusting. It is a species of demagoguery—a gratuitous attorneying in behalf of the poor, which has been described by one as originating more in Dives' greed than Lazarus' need. The poor have made no demands for such follies; they know that nothing stands between them and seven days' work but the sanctity of the Sabbath. They know a Sunday of excursions, concerts, and the like would mean working half of them to provide amusement for hordes of bummers and tramps. They know it would be to turn many parts of our cities over to saloons and beer-gardens to work all manner of demoralization. And if the poor did not know all this, and were demanding this liberalistic mode of Sabbath observance, it would be as much a sin to yield to the demand as was the act of Pilate in surrendering Jesus to a mob. Those who aspire to lead the people know, or ought to know, that the business of Sunday amusement has been tried repeatedly, and always proved disastrous, especially to workingmen. Nor can Sunday diversions be rendered innocuous by the injection of a little religiosity into them.—*Christian Advocate, Nashville (Methodist.)*

Christian Science.

Many good Christian people are troubled about Christian Science. Some thinking it is destined to work a great reconstruction of religious and scientific opinion and practice. We believe it to be a satanic device of the last days, conceived by the spirits of darkness, and intended to divert the attention of well-disposed people from God's word, and, so far as possible, to create a sentiment of denial of God himself. That our readers may know just what Christian Science teaches, we quote the following definition by Mrs. Eddy, who is the recognized head of the new philosophy:

"Christian Science teaches that sickness only exists in the imagination; that man is not sick, but simply believes himself sick, and only needs to think he is well and he will become so. That the soul is God, or but another term for God. That material man, or, in other words, man as we see him on this earth, is a myth. That the body, together with that which animates it or causes motion in it, is a lie and a delusion—that there is nothing in a man to be saved. That there is no personal man; that man is a reflection of God, and that God has no outline; that a personal man or a personal God are theological mythoplasms; that man is both soul and body. That man finally becomes a part of God, just as a drop of water falls into the ocean; also, that there is no part of God in man. That there is never a man or woman born into this world. That this world is not real, but is a delusion or a dream, and that all matter is a delusion. That the idea that man has a life or soul separate from God is the error which Jesus came to destroy."

This is nothing new. It it simply a recurrence of the views of the heathen philosophers. It is the quintessence of atheism, and it should be given a wide berth by all the people of God.—*World's Crisis.*

A WILD WEST VIEW OF ETIQUETTE.

The *Globe's* etiquette editor's answer to a correspondent who wants to know the proper way to handle a fork at table: "If you must use a fork instead of a knife in conveying food to the mouth, use it as you would a pitchfork in pitching hay into a mow, and not as you would a scoop in shoveling coal into a hole. The tendency of the times is to make eating as uncomfortable as possible. Before the ink on the *Globe* is dry, an edict may go forth from society that soup shall be conveyed to the mouth on a fork. Time was when a man could cool his coffee in a saucer, but now he must drink it scalding hot out of a cup or let it alone. When knives were compelled to give place to forks as food conveyers, the man who delighted in taking a comfortable mouthful became despondent. But by-and-by he got so expert with the fork that he could feed himself with tolerable satisfaction by using it as he would a shovel. The ultra fashionable, seeing this, decided that he must hold his fork as he would a pitchfork, and now he is compelled to harpoon his beans one at a time before he is at liberty to convey them to his mouth. We are sorry for him, but it can't be helped. Society has issued its edict, and until that is annulled the eater will have to chase his beans around on his plate until he triumphantly harpoons them and pitches them into his mouth according to etiquette. By-the-way, speaking of etiquette, reminds us that society itself is just now agitated over a point which it is unable to settle. One party declares that the napkin should be folded and laid across the right knee, where it should be used surreptitiously if used at all. The other party contends the napkin should be unfolded and laid across both knees. Pending settlement of this important question it will be considered good form to lay the napkin either across the right knee or across both knees. In either case it should not be used in wiping the mouth unless it can be done in an apologetic and very genteel manner. In more advanced society circles the question as to whether napkins should not be entirely dispensed with is being seriously discussed. Napkins, says the way-up society people, are too suggestive of handkerchiefs, and therefore ought to be abolished at table. But at present it will be tolerated if it is kept out of sight as much as possible."—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

THE LATEST REMEDY FOR RATS.

A number of unsavory stories are just now going the rounds of the press bearing on the possibility of contracting tuberculosis in other than the classical ways. Not long ago it was a hospital cat that followed the consumptive patients round the wards and did the office of a scavenger, with the result that by-and-by the cat died also of general tuberculosis, a fit punishment for its disgusting predilection. The scene has recently been changed, and this time the rats are accused of having feasted on poultices removed from tuberculosis abscesses. After a successful battue by the students a large number of these rodents were killed, and curiously enough, they all had enlarged necks, due to tubercular infiltration of the glands. Tubercular lesions were also found in other organs. It may safely be inferred, therefore, says the *Medical Press and Circular,* that tubercular poultices do not constitute a desirable addition to the dietary of healthy animals, whatever their gastronomic value may be. In quarters where rats abound such poultices would probably find a ready sale, the principle being the same as that suggested by the illustrious M. Pasteur as a remedy for the rabbit plague.—*London Star.*

VIRTUOUS SIMPLICITY.

The unsophisticated sons and daughters of Venezuela challenge the admiration of the world in this degenerate age for the magnificent simplicity of their manners. From a statement published in a local paper and copied into the Panama *Star and Herald* it appears that in the far interior there are no churches of any kind, and it is only at intervals of many months, even of years sometimes, that priests can visit these distant villages to baptize and marry, and hence results a curious state of things as far as marriage is concerned. Men and women are accustomed to live together as husbands and wives in strict honor and faith until the priest can come and marry them. Then both Church and State legalize the union and all children resulting, and no one finds fault. "I saw one man in Caracas," says the correspondent, "whose wife had borne him sixteen sons in succession before he married her. Then the opportunity came, and they are looked upon as entirely *en regla.*"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A NIGHT OF LABOR

Everybody knows what the poet meant when he sang " 'Tis midnight on the stormy deep, and still my lonely watch I keep." It was a Waterbury; and he was sitting up all night to wind it, so that he might know when to get up in the morning.—*Bob Burdette.*

AUSTRIA now has 380 meteorological stations, no less than nine being in Vienna alone.

TALMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

His Text Was, "And He Was Angry and Would Not Go In."

The Self-Congratulatory, Self-Satisfied, Self-Worshipful Man Is Full of Faults.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, has spoken several times at the great Piedmont Chautauqua, in Georgia, and his public appearances are attended by vast multitudes everywhere. Preaching from the text (Luke xv. 28), "And he was angry and would not go in," he said:

Is the elder son of the parable so unsympathetic and so cold that he is not worthy of recognition? The fact is that we ministers pursue the younger son. You can hear the flapping of his rags in many a sermonic breeze, and the cranching of the pods for which he was an unsuccessful contestant. I confess that for a long time I was unable to train the camera obscura upon the elder son of the parable. I never could get a negative for a photograph. There was not enough light in the gallery or the chemicals were poor or the sitter moved in the picture. But now I think I have him. Not a side face or a three-quarters or the mere bust, but a full-length portrait as he appears to me. The father in the parable of the prodigal had nothing to brag of in his two sons. The one was a rake and the other a churl. I find nothing remarkable in the dissoluteness of the one, and find nothing attractive in the acrid sobriety of the other. The one goes down over the larboard side and the other goes down over the starboard side; but they both go down.

From the window of the old homestead bursts the minstrelsy. The floor quakes with the feet of the rustics, whose dance is always vigorous and resounding. The neighbors have heard of the return of the younger son from his wanderings, and they have gathered together. The house is full of congratulators. I suppose the tables are loaded with luxuries. Not only the one kind of meat mentioned, but its concomitants. "Clap!" go the cymbals, "thum!" go the harps, "click!" go the chalices, up and down go the feet inside, while outside is a most sorry spectacle.

The senior son stands at the corner of the house, a frigid phlegmatic. He has just come in from the fields in very substantial apparel. Seeing some wild exhilarations around the old mansion, he asks of a servant passing by with a goatskin of wine on his shoulder what all the fuss is about. One would have thought that, on hearing that his younger brother had got back, he would have gone into the house and rejoiced, and if he were not conscientiously opposed to dancing, that he would have joined in the oriental schottishe. No. There he stands. His brow lowers. His lip curls with contempt. He stamps the ground with indignation. He sees nothing at all to attract. The odors of the feast coming out on the air do not sharpen his appetite. The lively music does not put any spring into his step. He is in a terrible pout. He criticises the expense, the injustice, and the morals of the entertainment. The father rushes out bareheaded and coaxes him to come in. He will not go in. He scolds the father. He goes into a pasquinade against the younger brother, and he makes the most uncomely scene. He says, "Father, you put a premium on vagabondism. I stayed at home and worked on the farm. You never made a party for me; you didn't so much as kill a kid; that wouldn't have cost half as much as a calf; but the scape-grace went off in fine clothes, and he comes back not fit to be seen, and what a time you make over him! He breaks your heart, and you pay him for it. That calf to which we have been giving extra food during all these weeks wouldn't be so fat and sleek if I had known to what use you were going to put it! That vagabond deserves to be cowhided instead of banqueted. Veal is too good for him!" That evening, while the younger son sat telling his father about his adventures, and asking about what had occurred on the place since his departure, the senior brother goes to bed disgusted, and slams the door after him. The senior brother still lives. You can see him any Sunday, any day of the week. At a meeting of ministers in Germany some one asked the question, "Who is that older son?" and Krummacher answered, "I know him; I saw him yesterday." And when they insisted upon knowing whom he meant, he said, "Myself; when I saw the account of the conversion of a most obnoxious man, I was irritated."

First, the senior brother of the text stands for the self-congratulatory, self-satisfied, self-worshipful man. With the same breath in which he vituperates against his younger brother he utters a panegyric for himself. The self-righteous man of my text, like every other self-righteous man, was full of faults. He was an ingrate, for he did not appreciate the home blessings which he had all those years. He was disobedient, for when the father told him to come in he stayed out. He was a liar, for he said that the recreant son had devoured his father's living, when the father, so far from being reduced to penury, had a homestead left, had instruments of music, had jewels, had a mansion, and, instead of being a pauper, was a prince. This senior brother, with so many faults of his own, was merciless in his criticism of the younger brother. The only perfect people that I have ever known were utterly obnoxious. I was never so badly cheated in all my life as by a perfect man. He got so far up in his devotions that he was clear up above all the rules of common honesty. These men that go about prowling among prayer meetings and in places of business, telling how good they are—look out for them; keep your hand on your pocket-book! I have noticed that just in proportion as a man gets good he gets humble. The deep Mississippi does not make as much noise as the brawling mountain rivulet. There has been many a store that had more goods in the show window than inside on the shelves.

The self-righteous man of the text stand at the corner of the house hugging himself in admiration. We hear a great deal in our day about the higher life. Now, there are two kinds of higher-life men. The one are admirable, and the other are most repulsive. The one kind of higher-life man is very lenient in his criticism of others, does not bore prayer meetings to death with long harangues, does not talk a great deal about himself, but much about Christ and Heaven, gets kindlier and more gentle and more useful until one day his soul spreads a wing and he flies away to eternal rest, and everybody mourns his departure. The other higher-life man goes around with a Bible conspicuously under his arm; goes from church to church, a sort of general evangelist; is a nuisance to his own pastor when he is at home and a nuisance to other pastors when he is away from home; runs up to some man who is counting out a roll of bank bills or running up a difficult line of figures and asks him how his soul is; makes religion a dose of ipecacuanha; standing in a religious meeting making an address, he has a patronizing way, as though ordinary Christians were clear away down below him, so he has to talk at the top of his voice in order to make them hear, but at the same time encouraging them to hope on; that by clinging many years they may after a while come up within sight of the place where he now stands! I tell you plainly that a roaring, roystering, bouncing sinner is not so repulsive to me as that higher-life malformation. The former may repent; the latter never gets over his pharisaism. The younger brother of the parable came back, but the senior brother stands outside entirely oblivious of his own delinquencies and deficits, pronouncing his own eulogium. Oh, how much easier it is to blame others than to blame ourselves! Adam blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpent, the serpent blamed the devil, the senior brother blamed the younger brother, and none of them blamed themselves.

Again, the senior brother of my text stands for all those who are faithless about the reformation of the dissipated and the dissolute. In the very tones of his voice you can hear the fact that he has no faith that the reformation of the younger son is genuine. His entire manner seems to say: "That boy has come back for more money. He got a third of the property; now he has come back for another third. He will never be contented to stay on the farm. He will fall away. I would go in, too, and rejoice with the others if I thought this thing was genuine; but it is a sham. That boy is a confirmed inebriate and debauchee." Alas! my friends, for the incredulity in the church of Christ in regard to the reclamation of the recreant. You say a man has been a strong drinker. I say: "Yes, but he has reformed." "Oh," you say, with a lugubrious face, "I hope you are not mistaken; I hope you are not mistaken." You say: "Do not rejoice too much over his conversion, for soon he will be unconverted, I fear. Don't make too big a party for that returned prodigal, or strike the timbrel too loud; and if you kill a calf, kill the one that is on the commons, and not the one that has been luxuriating in the paddock." That is the reason why more prodigals do not come home to their father's house. It is the rank infidelity in the church of God on this subject. There is not a house on the streets of Heaven that has not in it a prodigal that has returned and stayed home. There could be unrolled before you a scroll of a hundred thousand names—the names of prodigals who came back forever reformed. Who was John Bunyan? A returned prodigal. Who was Richard Baxter? A returned prodigal. Who was George Whitefield, the thunderer? A returned prodigal. And I could go out in all directions in this audience and find on either side those who, once far astray for many years, have been faithful, and their eternal salvation is as sure as though they had been ten years in Heaven. And yet some of you have not enough faith in their return.

You do not know how to shake hands with a prodigal. You do not know how to pray for him. You do not know how to greet him. He wants to sail in the warm gulf stream of Christian sympathy. You are the iceberg against which he strikes and shivers. You say he has been a prodigal. I know it. But you are the sour, unresponsive, censorious, saturnine, cranky, elder brother, and if you are going to Heaven one would think some people would be tempted to go to perdition to get away from you. The hunters say that if a deer be shot the other deer shove him out of their company, and the general rule is, away with the man who has been wounded with sin. Now, I say the more bones a man has broken the more need he has of a hospital, and that the more a man has been bruised and cut with sin the more need he has to be carried into human and divine sympathy. But for such men there is not much room in this world—the men who want to come back after wandering. Plenty of room for elegant sinners, sinners in velvet and satin and lace, for sinners high salaried, for kid-gloved and patent-leather sinners, for sinners fixed up by hair dresser, pomatumed and lavendered and cologned and frizzled and crimped and "banged," sinners—plenty of room! Such we meet elegantly at the door of our churches, and we invite them into the best seats with Chesterfieldian gallantries; we usher them into the house of God, and put soft ottomans under their feet, and put a gilt-edged prayer book in their hand, and pass the contribution box before them with an air of apology, while they, the generous souls! take out the exquisite portemonnaie, and open it, and with diamond finger push down beyond the $10 gold pieces and delicately pick out as an expression of gratitude their offering to the Lord of one cent. For such sinners, plenty of room, plenty of room. But for the man who has been drinking until his coat is threadbare, and his face is erysipelased, and his wife's wedding dress is in the pawnbroker's shop, and his children, instead of being in school, are out begging broken bread at the basement doors of the city—the man, body, mind, and soul on fire with the flames that have leaped from the scathing, scorching, blasting, consuming cup which the drunkard takes, trembling and agonized and affrighted, and presses to his parched lips and cracked tongue and his shrieking yet immortal spirit—no room.

Oh, if this younger son of the parable had not gone so far off, if he had not dropped so low in wassail, the protest would not have been so severe; but going clear over the precipice as the younger son did, the elder son is angry and will not go in.

Oh, be not so hard in your criticism of the fallen, lest thou thyself also be tempted. A stranger one Sunday staggered up and down the aisles of my church, disturbing the service until the service had to stop until he was taken from the room. He was a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ of a sister denomination! That man had preached the Gospel, that man had broken the bread of the Holy Communion for the people. From what a height to what a depth! Oh, I was glad there was no one smiling in the room when that man was taken out, his poor wife following him with his hat in her hand, and his coat on her arm. It was as solemn to me as two funerals—the funeral of the body and the funeral of the soul. Beware lest thou also be tempted.

An invalid went to South America for his health, and one day sat sunning himself on the beach, when he saw something crawling up the beach, wriggling toward him, and he was affrighted. He thought it was a wild beast, or a reptile, and he took his pistol from his pocket. Then he saw it was not a wild beast. It was a man, a man made in God's own image; and the poor wretch crawled up to the feet of the invalid and asked for strong drink, and the invalid took his wine flask from his pocket, and gave the poor wretch something to drink, and then, under the stimulus he rose up and gave his history. He had been a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. He had gone down under the power of strong drink until he was so reduced in poverty that he was lying in a boat just off the beach. "Why," said the invalid, "I knew a merchant in Glasgow, once," a merchant by such and such a name, and the poor wretch straightened himself and said, "I am that man." "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Again, I remark that the senior brother of my text stands for the spirit of envy and jealousy. The senior brother thought that all the honor they did to the returned brother was a wrong to him. He said, "I have stayed at home, and I ought to have had the ring, and I ought to have had the banquet, and I ought to have had the garlands." Alas for this spirit of envy and jealousy coming down through the ages! Cain and Abel, Esau and Jacob, Saul and David, Haman and Mordecai, Othello and Iago, Orlando and Angelica, Caligula and Torquatus, Cæsar and Pompey, Columbus and the Spanish Courtiers, Cambyses and the brother he slew because he was a better marksman. Dionysius and Philoxenius, whom he slew because he was a better singer. Jealousy among painters. Closterman and Geoffrey Kneller, Hudson and Reynolds. Francia, anxious to see a picture of Raphael, Raphael sends him a picture. Francia, seeing it, falls in a fit of jealousy from which he dies. Jealousy among authors. How seldom contemporaries speak of each other. Xenophon and Plato living at the same time, but from their writings you never would suppose they heard of each other. Religious jealousies. The Mahommedans praying for rains during a drought, no rain coming. Then the Christians began to pray for rain, and the rain comes. Then the Mahommedans met together to account for this, and they resolved that God was so well pleased with their prayers he kept the drought on so as to keep them praying; but that the Christians began to pray, and the Lord was so disgusted with their prayers that he sent rain right away so he would not hear any more of their supplications. Oh, this accursed spirit of envy and jealousy! Let us stamp it out from all our hearts.

A wrestler was so envious of Theogenes, the prince of wrestlers, that he could not be consoled in any way; and after Theogenes died and a statue was lifted to him in a public place, his envious antagonist went out every night and wrestled with the statue until one night he threw it, and it fell on him and crushed him to death. So jealousy is not only absurd, but it is killing to the body and it is killing to the soul. How seldom it is you find one merchant speaking well of a merchant in the same line of business. How seldom it is you hear of a physician speaking well of a physician on the same block. Oh, my friends, the world is large enough for all of us. Let us rejoice at the success of others. The next best thing to owning a garden ourselves is to look over the fence and admire the flowers. The next best thing to riding in fine equipage is to stand on the street and admire the prancing span. The next best thing to having a banquet given to ourselves is having a banquet given to our prodigal brother that has come home to his father's house.

Besides that, if we do not get as much honor and as much attention as others, we ought to congratulate ourselves on what we escape in the way of assault. The French general, riding on horseback at the head of his troops, heard a soldier complain and say, "It is very easy for the general to command us forward while he rides and we walk." Then the general dismounted and compelled the complaining soldier to get on the horse. Coming through a ravine a bullet from a sharpshooter struck the rider and he fell dead. Then the general said: "How much safer it is to walk than to ride."

Once more I have to tell you that this senior brother of my text stands for the pouting Christian. While there is so much congratulation within doors, the hero of my text stands outside, the corners of his mouth drawn down, looking as he felt—miserable. I am glad his lugubrious physiognomy did not spoil the festivity within. How many pouting Christians there are in our day—Christians who do not like the music of our churches, Christians who do not like the hilarities of the young—pouting, pouting, pouting at society, pouting at the fashions, pouting at the newspapers, pouting at the church, pouting at the Government, pouting at the high heaven. Their spleen is too large, their liver does not work, their digestion is broken down. There are two cruets in their castor always sure to be well supplied—vinegar and red pepper! Oh, come away from that mood. Stir a little saccharine into your disposition. While you avoid the dissoluteness of the younger son, avoid also the irascibility and the petulance and the pouting spirit of the elder son, and imitate the father, who had embraces for the returning prodigal and coaxing words for the splenetic malcontent.

Ah! the face of this pouting elder son is put before us in order that we might better see the radiant and forgiving face of the father. Contrasts are mighty. The artist in searching the field of Waterloo, years after the battle, put a dove in the mouth of a canon. Raphael, in one of his cartoons, beside the face of a wretch, put the face of a happy and innocent child. And so the sour face of this irascible and disgusted elder brother is brought out in order that in the contrast we may better understand the forgiving and the radiant face of God. That is the meaning of it—that God is ready to take back anybody that is sorry, to take him clear back, to take him back forever and over, to take him back with a loving hug, to put a kiss on his parched lips, a ring on his bloated hand, an easy shoe on his chafed foot, a garland on his bleeding temples, and Heaven in his soul. Oh, I fall flat on that mercy! Come, my brother, and let us get down into the dust, resolved never to rise until the Father's forgiving hand shall lift us.

Oh, what a God we have! Bring your doxologies. Come, earth and Heaven, and join in the worship. Cry aloud. Lift the palm branches! Do you not feel the Father's arm around your neck? Do you not feel the warm breath of your Father against your cheek? Surrender, younger son! Surrender, older son! Surrender all! Oh, go in to-day and sit down at the banquet. Take a slice of the fattoned calf, and afterwards when you are seated, with one hand in the hand of the returned brother, and the other hand in the hand of the rejoicing father, let your heart beat time to the clapping of the cymbal and the mellow voice of the flute. "It is meet that we should make merry, and be glad, for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Notes on the Lesson for August 19—"The Feast of Tabernacles."

[From the Chicago Standard.]

The lesson for above date may be found in the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus, from the thirty-third to the forty-fourth verses.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

The feast. It was a great object-lesson in spiritual things. Since Christ has come all ordinances of days have merged into one—the Lord's day. Into its large significance it has drawn all rays of lesser light; it speaks the meaning of all the sacred days. The feast of the Passover, with sacrificial lamb slain, is here recalled, the feast of Pentecost, with its grateful offering of first-fruits; the feast of Trumpets, with its praiseful proclamation; the feast of Atonement, with its humble affliction of soul; and especially the feast of Tabernacles, with its seven days of mingled memorial and prophecy. When we keep the Christian Sabbath as we should—a day of sacred reminder for the past, of dutiful and worshipful gratitude in the present, and, rightly viewed, a profound and potent prophecy of things to come, we shall not be falling short of Israel's piety and devoutness. That day which saw Christ rise from the dead marked not the death of past ordinances so much as the resurrection to a larger life and fulfillment. We may still keep both the sacrifice and the feast.

A holy convocation. The feast opened and closed with a Sabbath. That day, as giving character to all, was a day of assembly. Old and young, men, women and children, found here a personal summons. Do we realize how much one day upon the order of the universe when he ignores this call? He is wholly awry. *A holy convocation,* it was to be. The continental Sabbath is an offense to God and man. It is the intent of the convocation that sanctifies or stultifies it. Depend upon it, God was speaking in utmost mercy when he declared a day of rest, and when he called the people to worshipful assembly it was the same mercy speaking. There is a mental quickening, a bodily reviving, and above all a spiritual refreshing which the lounging Sunday picnicer in the park, or the lolling Sunday newspaper reader in hammock or on sofa knows nothing of. As a usual thing the man who wakes up freshest for his Monday work is the one who was at church the day before. Ask his employer or his wife or himself.

No servile work therein. There is a work fitted to the day. No servile work; that is, no such labor as belonged to the ordinary bread-winning tasks of the working day was allowable. Work there is on the Lord's day, the pastor and teacher know it well, but it belongs wholly to the observance of the feast: the lifting up of the palm branch and the reading of the oracle under its shadow. There is a distinction here for the servants of the temple themselves. The pastors' and teachers' study-table, even though its theme and quest is Bible truth, may come under this category of servile labor. The simple maxim for teacher and taught alike is to make a difference, and to lay aside wonted employments when the day of rest and worship comes. It is good policy. Judge Hale once said: "I could easily make an estimate of my success the week following by the manner of my passing this day; and this," he added, "I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience." "Come, give me a hand's turn at my garden, Jem, next Sunday morning," said an Englishman. "Can't afford it," was the old hedger's reply. "But I'll pay." "Can't afford it." "I'm sure you're not too well off." "Can't afford it." Why? He was a Christian, that was all. Can any one who rests in God's providence and looks for his salvation "afford it" to desecrate his day?

Offer an offering. The Sabbath day was *par excellence* the day for offerings. This was "that great day of the feast" which saw the culmination of all the festival rites. It's sacred offering crowned all the sacrifices of the week. The Lord's day is to the Christian the crowning day of all the week. Gathering up and forecasting, it sums up the sacrificial spirit of all that comes before and that follows after. No man can bring more to the temple than his past week of faithful living has treasured up for him, and no man's Sabbath vow counts for more than the coming week of actual living realizes for him before the world.

Everything upon his day. Or literally the deed of a day upon its day. *Dicar yom B'yomo.* It is a motto familiar to those who have been under the instructions of that enthusiast in Semitic research who not long ago was called from Morgan Park to Yale. It represents not simply the organizing genius of to-day, but the spirit of the old Jewish civilization. Whence have we learned orderliness in work, system in study, exactness and precision in results, comprehensiveness linked with conciseness, concentration, and condensation united, but from old Israel? The world to-day can scarcely overestimate its debt in point of intellectual as well as moral achievement to the tutelage of that sober, straightforward race. Their punctilious regard for days in things religious had no little influence in molding man's habits of thought in secular affairs. Three millenniums of such schooling as the laws of Moses gave, and the world was ready for Guttenberg and Columbus.

Beside. Four times in succession the word occurs. Beside the Sabbaths, beside your gifts, beside your vows, and beside your freewill offerings. We are not to neglect the ordinary services and ministries. The great annual festivals were to be sacredly kept, but the little weekly and daily rites and offices were to be observed as well. Indeed the annual feasts were of real significance only in proportion to weekly and daily faithfulness. "These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone." Remember the things besides. In our Christian calendars there are red-letter days, and there is a type of red-letter-day Christianity which almost wholly forgets the every-day demands of service and piety. Bush-meeting Christians, revival Christians, week-of-prayer Christians, lenten Christians, feast-day Christians, O, remember the days besides! How about loyalty in the fifty-two Sundays of the year? How about vows and gifts and freewill offerings upon the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year? "Beside" is a big word.

When ye have gathered in the fruit. The reason why we see so little of the old feast-of-tabernacles spirit in our sacred days is that we have so little spiritual fruit-gathering to look back upon. Our Sabbaths ought to be more of their harvest-home Sabbaths. Properly every week ought to bring its fruit-gathering as well as its seed-sowing. The glad spirit which fills the church just after a great awakening but indicates the normal atmosphere of festal worship in the kingdom of Christ. Munhall has happily revived an old custom, dear to many of us, which illustrates this. He has just had joyful occasion for its use up at St. Paul, where the Lord has greatly blessed the special services that have been held. We recall attendance at such a meeting under the same evangelist in San Francisco a year or so since. The new converts were ranged about the church, the gathered fruit of the meetings. Then, with palm-branch songs upon their lips, the great congregation circled about the great edifice, shaking hands, speaking quick words of cheer, making melody unto the Lord with all their powers. Once in a while in our modern worship we get just a glimpse of what the feast of tabernacles may have meant in its spiritual symbolism to those worshipers.

Next Lesson, "The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire."—Num. 9: 15-23.

A NEW tanning agent has been obtained by digesting coal dust with caustic soda at a boil and neutralizing the resulting liquor with hydro-chloric acid. The inventor calls it pyrotanine, and considers that while the new process is more complicated than the usual tanning processes, it is 50 per cent. cheaper than the bark process and 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the alum process.

CYRUS W. FIELD got his first start as clerk in a commission house at $2 a week.

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until Ayer's Sarsaparilla did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 21 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.

"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVeau, 262 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable headaches. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. M. Lewis, of A st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 20th.

Grand Lyric and Spectacular Production of

Newton Beers'

LOST IN LONDON.

Scenery by Lafayette W. Seavey.

The Heart o' Blackmoor; Home of the Swart King; Fete of Comus; Illuminated Snow Sensation; Job's Vision; a Wonderland of Dissolving Beauty.

A GREAT COMPANY!

—AND—

A GREAT PLAY.

All the new scenery will positively be shown in your city. Among many features the North Britian Pan Pipe Singers.

No Increase in Prices.

Sale of seats Friday a. m. at box office.

Prices, - - - 25, 50, and 75 Cents.

Look After the Baby.

Don't let it grow weak and puny, when he use of

RIDGE'S FOOD

will insure a robust childhood. It is invaluable, and has stood the test of time. Woolrich & Co. on label

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FORDHAM, NEW YORK.

This college enjoys the powers of a university and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York county between the Harlem R. & L. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best Classical, Scientific and Commercial Education. Board and tuition per year $300. Studies re-open Wednesday, September 5th, 1888.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, a Preparatory School for Boys from 10 to 12, is under the same direction. For further particulars apply to

REV. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., Pres.

16-d&w-lm

DR. JAMES M. DINNEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, 76 Calhoun street.

Residence, 89 West Wayne street.

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MUSIC, VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL.

SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART,

Elocution, Delsarte Theory of Expression, etc., etc. MUSICAL DEPT., under direction WM. L. TOMLINS, is located in CENTRAL MUSIC HALL BUILDING. DRAMATIC DEPT., under direction SAMUEL KAYZER. FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Address SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.

July 25-2mo.

ARMOUR'S

★ CELEBRATED ★

STAR BRAND

HAMS

★—AND—★

STAR BONELESS BACON

Will please the most fastidious, and we offer them to those who want the BEST the market affords in full confidence of their SUPERIORITY. ASK YOUR grocer or butcher for the STAR BRAND.

These meats, if canvased, are in fancy burlap; if uncanvased see that ARMOUR & CO. is branded in the skin. ARMOUR'S KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD Guaranteed STRICTLY PURE.



WEAK MEN! The Ultimate other Indications of Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by the NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, Cure of Generative Weakness, giving freely, mild, soothing currents of electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago

T. H. McCormick, M. D.

Calls left at Thieme & Gross' Drug Store will receive prompt attention.

Office No. 98 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND. Telephone 186.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. july16dwly.

Daily Sentinel

SUBSCRIPTION, per week.................... 10c

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Puett; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

For Congressman From the Twelfth District—Charles A. O. McClellan, of DeKalb.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putnam county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Munson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Niblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladio.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. J. Kesler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Bullerman, St. Joe Township; Third District, John H. Brannan, City.

STOP A MOMENT, SOLDIER.

The *Gazette* this morning devotes a column editorial to criticising President Cleveland for vetoing a bill granting a pension to the family of Clinton D. Young, late of Winchester, Ind., who died at Union City from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered by himself.

The *Gazette* adds with brazen audacity and ignorance that it convicts its own party of criminal neglect in saying:

It was bad enough that Clinton D. Young's whole life for almost a quarter of a century should have been spent in poverty and anguish because of his patriotic self-sacrifice. It was bad enough that he had to die at a hotel, away from home and without the loving ministrations of his family, but to be branded as Grover Cleveland seeks to brand him as a suicide and a worthless fellow, is an outrage that calls for the severest censure.

Think of it, soldier, for a quarter of a century poor Clinton D. Young lived in "poverty and anguish," so the *Gazette* says, with a bullet wound in his arm and the republican administration, with all its boasted love for the soldier, his widow and orphans, never gave Mr. Young a pension.

Twenty-five long years of republican hypocritical reign and not a penny for C. D. Young, their hero of to-day. They waited until the brave old veteran was driven to suicide, and then denounce a democratic president because, in his sworn capacity, he cannot give relief in a case of this kind.

What a farce this is, and the mendacious villiany of the statement that Mr. Cleveland branded him a "suicide and a worthless fellow," when the words of the veto are these:

He died away from home at a hotel in Union City, Ind., * * * and it was determined at the time that his death was the result of an overdose of morphine, self administered. * * * It seems to me it would establish a very bad precedent to allow a pension upon the facts developed in the case."

It is despicably cowardly to misrepresent or censure honest words like these.

It is not only cowardly, but it does unpardonable injustice to the best friend of the soldier that ever occupied the presidential chair.

The official records show that the republican presidents, from Lincoln to Arthur, in twenty-four years, signed and permitted to become laws fifteen hundred and twenty-four private pension bills. President Cleveland, in three years and four months, has signed and sanctioned twelve hundred private pension bills, not to mention the thousands of pensions regularly allowed.

Who can honestly criticise this record?

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. Covert & Cheever, druggists, suggested Ely's Cream Balm. I used it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis.

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

Saturday's Salied Sought Out Around the Busy Centers of the City and Dressed Up for the Sentinel.

The Owl club excurted to Warsaw today.

The Niagara Falls excursionists have returned home.

The Bass foundry is at work on the two Corliss engines for the Olds works.

The employes of the Olds wagon works excurted to Rome City this morning.

Mr. Dick Thompson, the Wabash Ticket agent, has returned from Niagara Falls.

The ticket agents say that Saturday is one of the poorest days in the week for railroad business.

Charles McElfatrick has returned from Huntington and taken a position at Bowser's pump works.

The new nine and the old nine of the Pennsylvania company are playing a game of base ball this afternoon.

John Gust and William Shoudel, of the Bass blacksmith shops, were off duty to-day on account of sickness.

Alf. Langley, formerly of this city, has been appointed general agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk road, with headquarters at Muskegon.

Michael Weidman, janitor of the superintendent's office of the Pittsburg road, is being congratulated over the arrival of a baby boy at home.

The Wabash is now selling tickets at one fare for the round trip to Los Angeles, Cal., on account of the Odd Fellows convention at that place.

The Bass works are placing in position in their machine department a double planer that will take a job that is eight feet wide and thirty feet long.

Arthur Dougall, the pleasant clerk at the Bass foundry, was not at his desk this morning and rumor had it that it was all the fault of his girl, who kept him engaged until the wee sma' hours this morning.

Another large order has been placed with the Jenney electric light company by Chicago parties for an incandescent plant of 10,000 lights. This makes orders for 12,000 lights for that place within a week's time.

Three Lake Shore brakemen were discharged yesterday for drunkenness. The Lake Shore has iron clad rules regarding intemperance and an employe seen in a state of intoxication while off duty is immediately dismissed.

It is reported that Henry Ness, formerly of the Pittsburg tin shops, will be married in a few days to a young lady of Churubusco. Henry has been considered a confirmed bachelor and this announcement will be news to his many friends.

The resignation of Oscar Nettlehorst, in the Pittsburg shop clerk's office, has created promotions for Herman Hobrock and Charles Cherry. Frank Howey, of the master builder's office, will be given a position in the shop clerk's office. Mr. Nettlehorst has gone to Chicago to enter business.

Geo. Eitsenger of the Bass foundry, went out to milk his cows the other evening, and after he had finished, left the two large pails of milk standing until he had driven the cows to an enclosure near by. During his absence his horse came on the scene and drank the contents of both buckets. George said he had no idea that his trotter had a love for milk, but after this he will keep an eye on him.

Major J. H. Sloan, clerk at the Pittsburg machine shops, was not at his desk this morning when our reporter made his usual rounds. Uncle Billy Rodgers, however, was seated in the office, with a pen over his ear, and he informed our young man that "Jim" had gone out to Washington Territory with Mr. George Levan and would not return until Monday. As Uncle Billy always gives news "perfectly straight," we have reason to believe that this is correct.

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderfully beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, $5.

Cheap Rate to Cincinnati.

The Ft. W., C. and L. railroad will sell tickets from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati and return, commencing August 20th and continuing for one week, for $3.25 for the round trip. Tickets will be good for seven days, including date of sale. This is a rare opportunity to see the Centennial Exposition, Fall of Babylon and many other attractions in the Queen City. Train leaves each morning at 10:45. 16-6t

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A FEW weeks ago Jack Chapman, a negro who resides in Griffin, Ga., was married to Jennie Hall, of Atlanta. When the marriage took place the bride received a number of presents, which were worth probably $150. A few days ago the husband, while his wife was away, packed the bridal presents in a valise and carried them off, and he has not been seen since.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

849 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. BOWERKAMP.

16 Breetle St., New Haven, Ct., February 18th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF CITY COMMISSIONERS IN THE MATTER OF VACATING WASHINGTON LANE.

The undersigned, the city commissioners respectfully show to your honorable body that in pursuance of a notice from the city clerk, they all met at the council chamber of the city of Fort Wayne on the 10th day of July, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and determine all matters concerning the highway known as Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition, to the city of Fort Wayne, and in accordance with said notice and the law in such cases, they examined the property sought to be appropriated by such vacation and estimated the value thereof; and determined what part of the expenses of such vacation should be paid out of the general fund of the city; that they viewed the real estate through which said vacation will pass, and also the real estate in vicinity of said vacation and estimated the injuries and benefits thereto by reason of said vacation, and now report as follows below, and make assessments of benefits and damages as below set out, viz:

First. The following described real estate will be appropriated by said vacation:

Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition, to Fort Wayne.

Second. The following described lots and lands, no part of which will be taken by said vacation, will be damaged in the amounts below stated, viz: None.

Third. The following described lots and lands will be benefitted by said vacation in the amounts below stated viz:

All that part of Hanna's out lot 2, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 3, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 4, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 5, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 8, south of Wayne street, owned by John Taylor, benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 9, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 11, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 12, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 13, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

All that part of Hanna's out lot 14, north of Washington street, owned by James B. White benefitted 4 00.

Fourth. The following described lots and lands, a part of which will be taken will be damaged by said vacation in the amounts below stated, viz: None.

Fifth. The general character of the proposed vacation is as follows: The vacation of a lane known as Washington lane between Hanna's out lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 north of said lane and parts of out lots 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 south of said lane and north of Washington street in said city of Fort Wayne in southeast quarter of section 1, township 30 range 12 east.

Sixth. We find that of the amount to be paid for the real estate to be taken and appropriated by said vacation the city of Fort Wayne should pay nothing.

We recommend that said lane be vacated as proposed, and that the benefits assessed, be paid and collected according to law and the expenses be paid by the petitioners.

GEO. FOX,
J. DICKERSON,
ULRICH STUTZ,
MICHAEL WOULFE,
A. F. GLUTTING,
City Commissioners.

Which report was on motion concurred in by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolution, Accepting the report of "The City Commissioners," in relation to the vacation of Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition to Fort Wayne, and directing the city clerk to deliver a copy of so much of said report as assesses benefits and damages upon real estate, and in which the real estate so assessed is described, to the city treasurer, etc.

Be it resolved, By the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, two-thirds of all the members concurring, that the report of "the city commissioners" in relation to the vacation of the highway known as Washington lane from Hanover street to lot No. 6, in White's third addition to the city of Fort Wayne be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the city clerk be, and he is hereby required, and directed to deliver a certified copy of so much of said report as assesses benefits and damages upon real estate, and in which the real estate so assessed is described, to the city treasurer, with his warrant to said treasurer to pay the damages and collect the benefits according to law.

Be it further resolved, That the city treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to collect the benefits assessed, before paying any damages, and that he pay the damages, and for the real estate appropriated out of the benefits so collected.

Be it further resolved, That the city clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to file a copy of the said report at once in the office of the recorder of Allen county and have the same recorded.

W. DOEHRMAN.

Which resolution was on motion adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 14, viz: Councilmen, Bandt, Doehrman, Halbe, Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kelker, Moyer, Read, Scheld, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

CONTRACTS AND BONDS.

The contract and bond of W. Horstman, for constructing a sand pit on the northeast corner of Ewing and Pearl streets.

A motion to approve was lost.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 18, and is a part of these minutes) of Wm. Horstman for constructing brick sidewalks on both sides of Lillie street, from the Maumee road to the north line of the right-of-way of the W., St. L. & P. railway, and relaying all brick sidewalks now constructed, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, F. H. Moyer

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 19, and is a part of these minutes) of John McCann, for grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Third street, from North Harrison street to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, L. Merz.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 20, and is a part of these minutes) of George Ehrman for constructing brick sidewalks on the north side of Montgomery street, bordering on the south part of lots No. 15 and 16 Hamilton's second addition, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, Barney Hessert and Adam Popp.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in contract and bond book 7, page 21, and is a part of these minutes) of George Ehrman for constructing brick sidewalks on both sides of Second street, from Wells street to North Harrison street, was submitted.

Bond, $5,000.

Surety, Barney Hessert and Adam Popp.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The trustees of the water works submitted a contract and bond with A. Hattersley & Sons for making extensions of water works on the following streets, viz: Charles, Williams, Hanna, DeWald, Lewis and Ohio. The bond is in the sum of $10,000.

Surety, John Mohr, jr. and B. D. Angell.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

The contract and bond (which is recorded in full in miscellaneous contract and bond book 1, page 162, and is a part of these minutes) of the city Coal and Merchandise Co., by M. M. Smick, manager, for furnishing coal for one year for the water works department, was submitted.

Bond, $3,000.

Surety, Henry C. Paul and Herman H. Harrig.

On motion the contract was accepted and bond approved.

ORDINANCES.

By Meyer.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in miscellaneous ordinance book 3, page 65, and is a part of these minutes) relating to the use of Calhoun street, was read a first and second time July 24, 1888, the ordinance was read a third time now and on motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Dohrman, Halber, Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kensill, Kelker, Meyer, Read, Scheld, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

By Scheld.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in sewer ordinance book 1, page 148, and is a part of these minutes) to construct a 15-inch clay

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.



DON'T BE A SLAVE

to prejudice but save money, time, labor, strength and clothes by using ***JAXON ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP.***

It loosens and separates the dirt without injuring the fabric, instead of eating up the dirt and thereby rotting the cloth. Don't be put off with something claimed to be "just as good," but insist on having the genuine and prove for yourself the advantages of this soap.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th.



CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY

GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

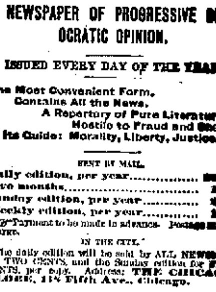
NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS.

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

BIG MONEY. *5,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to supply Ten Million voters with the only official lives of*

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN

By Hon. W. U. Hensel; also, of Mrs. Cleveland; exquisite steel portraits. Voters' Cartridge Box, Reform Trade Policy, &c., complete. Agents report immense success. For best work, apply quick and make $200 to $300 a month. Outfit, 35c. JAS. MORRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell

Try the Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free Ely Bros., Druggists, 56 Warren st., N.Y.

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The daily edition will be sold by ALL NEWSDEALERS for TWO CENTS, and the Sunday edition for FIVE CENTS, per copy. Address: THE CHICAGO GLOBE, 118 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

JAMES :-: MADDEN,

PLUMBER,

Steam and Gas Fitter,

101 Calhoun Street,

Next Door to Y. M. C. A. Building,

Fort Wayne, - - - - - - - - - Ind.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, *5:30 a. m., †1:35 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *9:00 p. Crestline Accommodation, †7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *6:05 a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at †6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, †4:00 p. m.

*Daily.

†Daily, except Sunday

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

(Fort Wayne Division.

FROM NORTH. GOING NORTH

10 30 am—Ar—Cincinnati Ex......—Lv.
Detroit Ex...... " 4 40 pm
2 40 pm " Detroit Ex...... " 11 00 am
6 20 pm " Way Freight.... " 6 45 am.

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 00 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 6 10 am	Accommodation.	Lv. 6 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North......Lv. 2:30 am
" " " ...... " 6:05 am
For Grand Rapids...................... " 3:10 pm
From Grand Rapids...................Ar. 8:30 pm
From Portland.............................. " 7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....Lv. 5:35 am
" " " 1:00 pm
" " 11:20
From " Ar. 6:25 pm
For Portland..............................Lv 6:05 p

Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South. Arrives.

5 30 am—Ft Wayne Accommodation—10 00 am
10 45 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le, Mail & Ex— 4 10 pm.
5 00 pm—Indianapolis Express.......—10 00 pm.

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily	5 00 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily	8 17 p m
Lafayette accom	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom	10 20 a m

GOING EAST	Depart
New York Express, daily	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily	6 35 p m
Toledo accom	3 30 p m

Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 00 p m
Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m	10 30 a m
10 20 a m	3 30 p m
1 50 p m	6 20 p m
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 15 a m	1 40 p m
1 10 p m	6 10 p m
7 00 p m	5 00 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express.

Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball has new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEAS.

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs.—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box of Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON.
Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

Gentlemen.—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson, of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him,—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours truly,

STEVENS & BRUNER,
Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Company Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

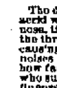
Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Pains and Weaknesses

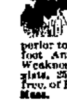
OF FEMALES



Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



STENOGRAPHY and Type-writing, Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Banking, Penmanship, Correspondence, Arithmetic, etc. Young men and women taught to earn a living and given a thorough preparation for honorable positions. Terms reasonable. Time short. Instruction thorough. Business men supplied with competent assistants on short notice. No charge for situations furnished. Address for catalogue, Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Speaking without notes.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dr. T. J. DILLS

No. 40 West Berry Street,

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. 1:30 to 4 p. m.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



KNOW THYSELF

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jeweled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

Campaign Uniforms,

BANNERS, BADGES, ETC.

Campaign Goods of any Description.

Send for our 32 page Illustrated Catalogue, Special Inducements to the Trade.

HEINOLD BROS.

15 & 17 Market St. - Chicago, Ill.
Sept-13

pipe sewer in the alley between Williams and Masterson streets, from the main sewer on Clinton street to the first alley east of Calhoun street, was read a first and second time July 24, 1888, and the ordinance read a third time now, and a motion that the ordinance now pass prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Doehrman, Halber, Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kensill, Kolker, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Noes, none.

By Bandt.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in sewer ordinance, book 1, page 149, and is a part of these minutes) to construct an 18-inch sewer commencing at the 18-inch sewer on Webster street, at the alley between DeWald street and Creighton avenue; thence south on Webster street to the alley between Creighton avenue and Tabor street; thence east along said alley to the alley between Calhoun street and Harrison street, was read a first and second time July 10, and and the ordinance read a third time now, and a motion that the ordinance now pass prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Doehrmann, Halber, Hazzard, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kensill, Kolker, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

By Bandt.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in sewer ordinance book 1, page 150, and is a part of these minutes) to construct a 15-inch sewer in the alley between Calhoun street and Harrison street, from the alley between Creighton avenue and Tabor street to Pontiac street, was read a first and second time July 10, 1888, and the ordinance read a third time now, and a motion that the ordinance now pass prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes, 14, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Doehrman, Halber, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kensill, Kolkor, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

By Ely.

An ordinance to construct a 12-inch clay pipe sewer in the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from the main sewer on Calhoun street to Clinton street, was read a first and second time and on motion referred to the committee on sewers.

By Scheid.

An ordinance to construct a 15-inch clay pipe sewer in the alley between Butler and DeWald streets, from the main sewer on Clinton street to Barr street, was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on sewers.

By Ely.

An ordinance (which is recorded in full in sewer ordinance book 1, page 151, and is a part of these minutes) to construct a 15-inch clay pipe sewer, with the necessary manholes, sand pits and connections, in the alley between Wayne street and Washington street, from the main sewer on Griffith street to the center line of lot 5, block 25, Ewing's addition, was read a first and second time now and by a unanimous aye and nay vote the rules were suspended and the ordinance read a third time, and a motion that the ordinance now pass prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz: Councilmen Bandt, Doehrman, Hazzard, Halber, Hilbrecht, Huser, Kolker, Kensill, Meyer, Read, Scheid, Shordon, Smith, Woulfe and Williams. Nays, none.

An ordinance to provide for the issuing of city bonds for the purpose of paying a portion of the indebtedness of the city of Fort Wayne.

Whereas, On the 15th day of October, 1868, the city of Fort Wayne issued her bonds bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually to the amount of ninety-nine thousand dollars, payable twenty years from date, which bonds become due on the 15th day of October, 1888; and

Whereas, On the 10th day of November, 1868, the city of Fort Wayne issued her bonds bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable semi annually to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, payable twenty years from date, which bonds become due on the 10th day of November, 1888; and

Whereas, On the 24th day of January, 1869, the city of Fort Wayne issued her bonds bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which bonds become due on the 15th day of January, 1889; and

Whereas, There are not now funds sufficient in the hands of the treasurer of said city not otherwise appropriated to pay said bonds; and

Whereas, The annual reports of the clerk and treasurer of said city for the year ending December 31st, 1887, recites and shows the date of the issuing of said bonds, the rate of interest thereon, and when the principal and interest on the same would become due and payable; therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, two-thirds of all the members thereof concurring, that in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, an act to authorize cities to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness, reducing the rate of interest on pre-existing obligations compromising with any creditors, or taking up and cancelling bonds, notes or other obligations already due, or which shall hereafter become due, and making it the duty of the common council of such cities and boards of trustees of such towns to levy taxes for the payment of the interest, and to provide sinking funds for the liquidation of the principal of such bonds and repealing all laws in conflict and declaring an emergency, approved February 15, 1887, that bonds of the city of Fort Wayne, be issued to the amount of two hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars in sums of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each, payable to the bearer at the office of the in the city of New York at twenty years from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of .... per cent. per annum payable semi-annually at the office of the ——— ———, in the city of New York, to be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk of said city.

Sec. 2. That said bonds be issued in the following form, to-wit:

NO.

State of Indiana. Allen County.
Funding Bond. 20 Years.

Twenty years after date the city of Fort Wayne, in Allen county and state of Indiana promises to pay the bearer at the ———, in the city of New York and state of New York, ——— dollars with interest thereon at the rate of .... per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at said ———, in the city of New York and state of New York, upon presentation of the proper coupon hereto attached, without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws of the state of Indiana. This bond is one of a series of ——— of like amount and date with this, authorized and issued in accordance with an ordinance duly passed by the common council of said city of Fort Wayne, at a regular meeting thereof held on the ——— day of ———, 1888, for the purpose of funding certain indebtedness of such city in accordance with an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, entitled, "An act to authorize cities and towns to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness, reducing the rate of interest on pre-existing obligations, compromising with any creditors or taking up and cancelling bonds, notes or other obligations already due or which shall hereafter become due and making it the duty of the common council of such cities and boards of trustees of such towns to levy taxes for the payment of the interest, and to provide sinking funds for the liquidation of the principal of such bonds, and repealing all laws in conflict and declaring an emergency approved February 15, 1887.

In witness whereof the common council of the city of Fort Wayne has caused this bond and the coupons thereof to be signed by the mayor and attested by the clerk of said city, and the corporate seal thereof affixed this ——— day of ———, 1888.

Done at the council chambers of the city of Fort Wayne this ——— day of ———, 1888.

.... Mayor.
.... City Clerk.

The above ordinance was read a first and second time and on motion referred to the committee on finance, mayor and city attorney.

PROPOSALS

The following proposals for constructing sewers were read and referred to the committee on sewers.

For constructing a 15-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary man holes, sand pits and connections, in the alley between Berry street and Wayne street, from Griffith street to Fulton street,

Jos. Derheimer bids:

For the—	
15-inch sewer	$ 96
Man-holes, each	14 00
Sand pits, each	22 50
12-inch connection pipe	63
6 inch junctions, each	2 40

George Ehrman bids:

For—	
Sewer	$ 1 20
Manholes	20 00
Sand pits	25 00
12-inch pipe	65
6-inch junctions	1 00

John Bertels bids:

For—	
12-inch sewer	$ 1 20
Man-holes, each	20 00
Sand pits	25 00
12-inch connection pipe	55
6-inch junctions, each	1 00

For constructing an 18-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary man holes, sand pits and connections, on Dock street, from the west side of lot 42, original plat, to Calhoun street.

Joseph Derheimer bids:

For the—	
Sewer	$ 82
Relaying cobble stone pavement	06
Manholes each	10 00
Sand pits	20 00
12-inch connection pipe	45
6-inch junctions each	88

John Bertels bids:

For the—	
Sewer	$ 25
Relaying cobble stone pavement	10
Man-holes, each	13 00
Sand pits	20 00
12-inch connection pipe	55
6-inch junctions, each	1 25

The following proposals for sidewalks were read and on motion referred to the committee on streets:

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Superior street, from Griffith street to the west line of McCulloch's addition.

John Bertels bids	27
John McCann bids	28
Geo. Ehrman bids	26½

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the west side of McCulloch street, from the Maumee road to Lewis street.

John Bertels bids:

For the—	
Grading	25
Paving	26

John McCann bids:

For—	
Grading	16
Paving	24½

Wm. Horstman bids:

For—	
Grading	23
Paving	27

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Duryea street, from Hoagland avenue to Fairfield avenue

John McCann bids	24½
John Bertels bids	25
George Ehrman bids	27

For grading and paving with stone flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Harrison street, bordering on the 62½ feet south of the north 22½ feet of lot 546 Hanna's addition.

Jos. Derheimer bids:

For—	
Euclid stone	44
Berea stone	42
Curbing, Berea stone	38
Cutting gas and water holes (each)	50
Cutting area holes per square foot	50
Cutting coal holes per square foot	50
Resetting old curbing	06
Cutting old curbing	05
Coal hole covers	$1 50
Vault light covers	1 50

George Jaap bids:

For—	
Euclid stone	42
Berea stone	40
Curbing, Berea stone	30
Cutting gas and water holes	70
Cutting coal holes	40
Cutting area holes	30
Resetting old curbing	08
Cutting old curbing	05
Coal hole covers	$1 40
Vault light covers	1 00

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on both sides of McCulloch street from Lewis street to Hayden street.

Wm. Horstman bids:

For the—	
Grading	23
Paving	32

John McCann bids:

For the—	
Grading	19
Paving	30

John Bertels bids:

For the—	
Grading	30
Paving	31

For grading and relaying to the proper grade the brick sidewalks on the south side of Superior street, from a point seventeen feet west of the east line of lot 4, block 3, Ewing's addition, to Webster street.

John McCann bids:

For—	
Relaying old brick	23
New brick and sand	31

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the west side of DeWald street, bordering on lot 96 Williams addition.

John McCann bids.... 30

For grading and paving with brick the sidewalks on the south side of Burgess street, from St. Mary's addition to the west line of lot 56 Burgess addition.

John McCann bids	30
John Bertels bids	26

The following proposals for furnishing coal for the several departments of the city for the ensuing year, were read and on motion referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

J. M. Moderwell bids:

For—	
Hard coal—present delivery	$ 6 75
Hard coal—future delivery	6 50
Soft coal—immediate delivery	3 75
Soft coal—future delivery	4 15

City Coal and Merchandise Co., by M. M. Smick, Manager, bid:

For—	
Hard coal, August delivery	$ 6 72
Hard coal, later delivery	7 10
Soft coal, August delivery	3 85
Soft coal, later delivery	3 00

John Wilson & Sons bid:

For hard coal	$6 70
For soft coal	3 50
Hard coal	7 20
Soft coal	3 56

The following proposal for furnishing the city with broken and unbroken stone was read and referred to the committee on streets:

Wm. Moellering bids:

For Wabash hard flint stone, broken in curb at Fort Wayne, per cubic yard	$1 52
Same stone, not broken, for	1 23

On motion of Councilman Scheid the street commissioner was instructed to notify parties owning side track of Wabash railway on Barr street, crossing Murray, to repair said track.

On motion the common council then adjourned.

A FAMILY consisting of two men, one woman, and two children have taken up their abode in a mammoth hollow sycamore tree on the banks of the Kanawha River in West Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

S.S.S.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 21, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S.S.S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,
DOC. P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,
C. E. HUGHES,
Conductor C. & G. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and stinging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks she was apparently well. She is now a hearty fine-looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly, J. E. SEARS,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 756 Broadway.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS

Steam and Gas Fitters.

—DEALERS IN—

GAS FIXTURES

Main Street, East of Clinton
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work Iron and Lead Pipe

Lift and Force Pumps,

... ..., Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls Rubber Hose, etc.

Old gas fixtures refit, bronzed and made equal to new

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. R. DEPPELLER,

Uroscopic - (Water) - Physician,

Former partner of the late Dr. A. Gooriz, has returned and permanently located at the old office, No. 18 East Columbia street, over John Rabb's provision store. The Doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as may desire to consult him professionally. The Doctor prefers to see some of the worst cases first. Be sure to bring a small vial of water. 7-1mo.

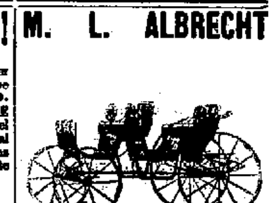


Coal! Wood! Coal!

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of coal and wood, which can be had at lowest figures from THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE IN THE CITY. Hard and Soft Coal, Cannel Coal, Kindlings, etc. Anthracite "Loyal Sock" a specialty for grates; burns without smoke and burns to a white ash. Try it.

WILDING & SON.
Office, 198 Calhoun Street.

M. L. ALBRECHT



CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREET.

J. C. PELTIER,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

17 W. Wayne St.

Telephone No. 174,
May 23 1y

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent sealed free. ERIE MEDICAL, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Frank B. Kendrick,

ARCHITECT,

No. 188 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND. 2m

ONLY THE BEST.

GOTTLIEB -:- HELLER

OF THE POPULAR

SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting

ONLY THE CHOICEST MEATS

Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments.

306 Calhoun & 117 Wallace Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPTICS REJOICE

In the Speedy Relief OBTAINED BY USING Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and Druggists everywhere.

WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,

EAGLE -:- GROCERY

246 South Calhoun St.

FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER

An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 10-1m

E. F. Sites,

DENTIST.



No. 74 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Opposite Aveline House, Over Meyerhoff's Drug Store. july16dwly.

EMMA S. ATWOOD.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office 136 Barr Street,

First Door South City Hospital,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Newspaper Revolution.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.]

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest were never heard of beyond their immediate locality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the overthrow of an European dynasty was not known here until long after the event. Suddenly there came a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods, and the newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a petty ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had been burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires into the newspaper offices, and there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. Thus originated the "blanket sheet." The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising; the biggest paper was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there began an era of discrimination, during which arose such journals as the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. That the public appreciated the new departure is best evidenced in the fact that the *Sun* reached a circulation of 150,000 a day, and THE DAILY NEWS 175,000. The wonderful and constantly growing popularity of the condensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the cumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their senses, that they have now somewhat reformed both as to size and price, but they are still too far removed from the true ideal of American journalism to meet the needs of the great majority.

In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of pioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over three times that of any of its contemporaries, and considerably more than the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of high grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a popular price. To win such recognition the cheap paper must be *as good a newspaper* as the best of its higher-priced competitors. And this THE DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the Association. In the general field of news-gathering it represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism; as a *news*-paper it challenges comparison with any in the land. In its editorial columns THE DAILY NEWS speaks from the standpoint of the independent newspaper, and thereby escapes the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or defending the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. It is not an organ, neither is it a neutral in questions of principle. It has the courage of its convictions. The organ of no party, sect or interest, it voices the united demand of all those better elements of society in behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the relations of life. By just so much as it thus commends itself to the regard of the truly "best people" of the community does it voluntarily renounce any community of interest with all others.

So conspicuous a success must have its imitators, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement such imitation always bestows. However as it is the only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which is a member of the Associated Press—all other Chicago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents—all imitation must continue, so far as *news giving value* is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "the original," "the best."

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THE PRESIDENCY.

Seven Tickets in the Field Seeking the Suffrages of the Dear People.

Portraits and Biographies of the Numerous Candidates for the White House.

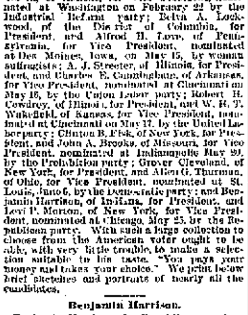
Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

Popular Vote for President in 1880 and 1884, as Shown by the Official Returns.

There are seven Presidential tickets before the American people seeking their suffrages at the quadrennial election to be held on the first Tuesday in November next, namely: Albert E. Redstone, of California, for President, and John Colvin, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Washington on February 22 by the Industrial Reform party; Belva A. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, nominated at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 15, by woman suffragists; A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, for President, and Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 16, by the Union Labor party; Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois, for President, and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice President, nominated at Cincinnati on May 17, by the United Labor party; Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President, nominated at Indianapolis May 30, by the Prohibition party; Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, nominated at St. Louis, June 6, by the Democratic party; and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President, nominated at Chicago, May 25, by the Republican party. With such a large collection to choose from the American voter ought to be able, with very little trouble, to make a selection suitable to his taste. "You pays your money and takes your choice." We print below brief sketches and portraits of nearly all the candidates.

Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, comes from Puritan stock. Several of his ancestors were men of distinction. His great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of

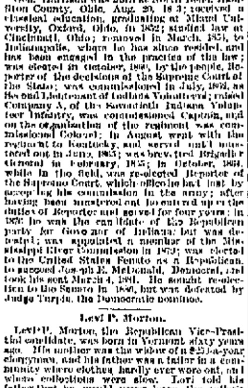


Virginia, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times Governor of his State, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, and William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of the nominee, was the ninth President of the United States, besides being a renowned soldier and statesman.

Gen. Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833; received a classical education, graduating at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852; studied law at Cincinnati, Ohio; removed in March, 1854, to Indianapolis, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the practice of the law; was elected in October, 1860, by the people, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State; was commissioned in July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers; raised Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Captain, and on the organization of the regiment was commissioned Colonel; in August went with the regiment to Kentucky, and served until mustered out in June, 1865; was brevetted Brigadier General in February, 1865; in October, 1864, while in the field, was re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he had lost by accepting his commission in the army; after having been mustered out he entered upon the duties of Reporter and served for four years; in 1876 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated; was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881. He sought re-election to the Senate in 1886, but was defeated by Judge Turpie, the Democratic nominee.

Levi P. Morton.

Levi P. Morton, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, was born in Vermont sixty years ago. His mother was the widow of a $250-a-year clergyman, and his father was a tailor in a community where clothes hardly ever wore out, and where collections were slow. Levi told his father that he would never learn the tailor's trade, and he went into a store for "$75 a year and found." As a clerk he was a success. In two years he had a store of his own. His trade increased; he had genius for business; he sought a wider field. From a country store he graduated



ated into banking, and is to-day the head of the great banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., with offices in New York, London and Paris. He has served in Congress from a New York City district. It was understood that Garfield would make Morton his Secretary of the Treasury. That portfolio was promised to Mr. Morton, but Garfield, it is said, at the last moment "reconsidered his determination." Instead, he offered Morton the Secretaryship of the Navy, which was declined. Subsequently Mr. Morton was appointed Minister to France, and remained in Paris until the end of Garfield's term. Mr. Morton was a devoted admirer and an enthusiastic follower of Roscoe Conkling, but did not antagonize the great Senator's enemies. He has been twice a candidate and twice defeated for the United States Senate—first by Evarts and again by Hiscock. Two years ago he had more votes than Miller, but Hiscock's little legion remained firm and finally carried the day for the Syracuse statesman.

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. President Cleveland's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. The Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, the President's birthplace, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named, but his first name (Stephen) was early dropped. When Grover was 4 years old his father went to Syracuse, N. Y., where the son attended an academy, afterward clerking in a



country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida County, gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his 17th year he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother, William, now a Presbyterian clergyman, was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book," receiving $60 for six weeks' services. In August, 1855, he entered the Buffalo law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers as clerk. Here he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County Jan. 1, 1863, and held the office three years. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass, Republican. He then became a law partner of Isaac W. Vanderpoel, and in 1869 formed the law partnership of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. His practice was fairly successful until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his three-years' term he became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was a prosperous one. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for Mayor by the Buffalo Democrats and was elected by a majority of 3,530. The Democratic State convention which met at Syracuse in September, 1882, nominated him for Governor of New York, and he was elected by a plurality of 192,854 votes, his opponent being Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury. July 11, 1884, the National Democratic Convention in Chicago nominated Cleveland for President, he receiving on the second ballot 683 votes out of a total of 820, and on motion of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, who became his running mate, the nomination was made unanimous. The canvass of 1884 is too well remembered to require a review. Cleveland received 219 votes in the Electoral College and Blaine 182. The popular vote was: Cleveland, 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369. At the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, in June last, President Cleveland was, by acclamation, nominated for re-election.

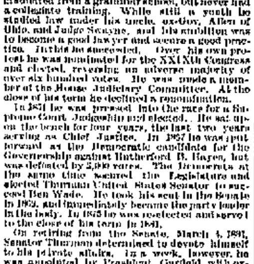
President Cleveland was married in the White House June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar, and the union has proved a very happy one.

Allen G. Thurman.

Cleveland's yokefellow, Allen G. Thurman, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ohio. He attended country schools and was finally graduated from a grammar school, but never had a collegiate training. While still a youth he studied law under his uncle, ex-Gov. Allen of Ohio, and Judge Swayne, and his ambition was to become a good lawyer and secure a good practice. In this he succeeded. Over his own protest he was nominated for the XXIXth Congress and elected, reversing an adverse majority of over six hundred votes. He was made a member of the House Judiciary Committee. At the close of his term he declined a renomination.

In 1851 he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and elected. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice. In 1867 he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes, but was defeated by 2,990 votes. The Democrats at the same time secured the Legislature and elected Thurman United States Senator to succeed Ben Wade. He took his seat in the Senate in 1869, and immediately became the party leader in that body. In 1875 he was reelected and served to the close of his term in 1881.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1881, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his private affairs. In a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Secretary Howe of Wisconsin and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American Government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider



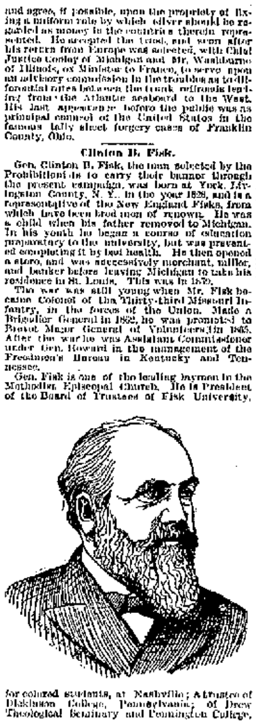
and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fixing a uniform rate by which silver should be regarded as money in the countries therein represented. He accepted the trust, and soon after his return from Europe was selected, with Chief Justice Cooley of Michigan and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, ex-Minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to differential rates between the trunk railroads leading from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. His last appearance before the public was as principal counsel of the United States in the famous tally sheet forgery cases of Franklin County, Ohio.

Clinton B. Fisk.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the man selected by the Prohibitionists to carry their banner through the present campaign, was born at York, Livingston County, N. Y., in the year 1828, and is a representative of the New England Fisks, from which have been bred men of renown. He was a child when his father removed to Michigan. In his youth he began a course of education preparatory to the university, but was prevented completing it by bad health. He then opened a store, and was successively merchant, miller, and banker before leaving Michigan to take his residence in St. Louis. This was in 1859.

The war was still young when Mr. Fisk became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, in the forces of the Union. Made a Brigadier General in 1862, he was promoted to Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1865. After the war he was Assistant Commissioner under Gen. Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk is one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University,



for colored students, at Nashville; a trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; of Drew Theological Seminary and Pennington College, New Jersey; and of Albion College, Michigan. His useful services to religious organizations include the duties of a trustee of the American Missionary Association, and those of membership in the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General is understood to be a man possessing ample means. His secular activities are principally in railroading and insurance interests, and his place of business is New York City. He is a friendly and genial man, of portly presence, and excels in public address.

John A. Brooks.

Dr. John A. Brooks, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, is a tall portly man, with a large head, covered with a heavy growth of hair slightly tinged with gray. He was born in Mason County, Ky., June 3, 1836. His ancestors were Virginians and his father a clergyman. He was brought up on a farm, but received a college education, having graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, in 1856. He was President of Fleming College, Kentucky, for two years, and afterward entered the ministry.

At the age of 15 he became a public advocate of temperance. He has been closely identified with the temperance cause since then, and became one of the early advocates of prohibition. In 1880, with thirty-five voters, he organized the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri.

Dr. Brooks was chosen President, and for four



years at his own risk and without salary, canvassed one hundred counties of the State in the interests of submission. A Legislature pledged to submit was elected the first year, but it failed by two or three votes to pass the submission bill. They instead passed the Downing high license law. In 1882 another Legislature pledged to submission was elected. Again, however, the amendment was lost by treachery.

Brooks then left the Democratic party in disgust, and in 1884 was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Alliance and also the Prohibition party. The campaign grew hot. Cleveland carried the State by 30,000, while Marmaduke's majority was only 420. Brooks polled five times as many votes as St. John. This agitation and temperance work, followed up by the W. C. T. U., resulted in the Wood local option law, under which sixty-five counties and fourteen cities have been carried for prohibition. Since 1884 Dr. Brooks has been in the lecture field, mostly in the Southwest, and prohibition has made large gains under him.

A. J. Streeter.

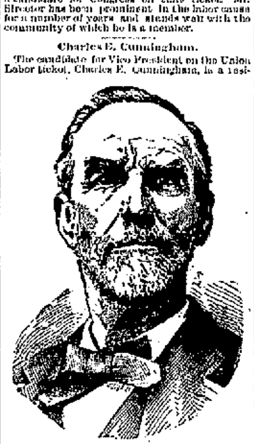
Alson J. Streeter, candidate for President on the Union Labor ticket, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in the year 1823, and is therefore



fore in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His family came from Massachusetts. Young Streeter began life on his father's farm in Allegany County, to which the elder Streeter removed when the boy was four years old. The father died in 1839, and the son was obliged to make his own way. Hearing of Knox College, then just opened at Galesburg, Illinois, where there was a labor department enabling young men to work out an education, he concluded to go there. Upon his arrival he found the working department was not in running order. He knew how to make shingles, so he bought trees and cut them down and into blocks on Saturdays, and had them hauled to town. In this way he earned means to attend Knox College for three years. In 1849 he went to California with an ox team, returning two years later to Galesburg, but in 1853 he drove a herd of young cattle from Galesburg to California for market. The next year he bought another drove and went through with them, making a profit on both trips. Mr. Streeter bought lands near New Windsor, Mercer County, Illinois, stocked a farm and has been raising stock ever since. He is now a large land owner, a model farmer and a successful stock raiser. During the war for the Union he was a war Democrat. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving on the Committee on Education and Agriculture, and taking an active part in railroad legislation "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." It was the time of the Granger movement and Mr. Streeter joined the Grangers. In 1873 Mr. Streeter severed all his old political affiliation and became interested in forming the Labor party, and in 1878 he was a candidate for Congress on that ticket. Mr. Streeter has been prominent in the labor cause for a number of years and stands well with the community of which he is a member.

Charles E. Cunningham.

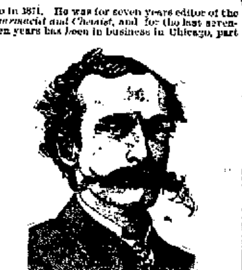
The candidate for Vice President on the Union Labor ticket, Charles E. Cunningham, is a resident



dent of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was identified with the Greenback Labor party from the commencement of its organization. Two years ago, within seventeen days of election day, he was put into the field as a candidate for Governor of Arkansas by the Union Labor party, and he carried three of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, beating Hughes, the present Governor, in his own county by 1,100 votes, and polling a total vote in twenty-three counties of nearly 20,000—there being no organization of the party nor any tickets up in the remaining counties in the State. He has been an active, industrious workingman all his life, being a farmer and a lumberman. He is 65 years old, yet he is full of manly power, being exceedingly vigorous and as spry as if he was not more than 25.

Robert H. Cowdrey.

The nominee for President of the United Labor party is Robert H. Cowdrey, of Chicago. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., in 1852, and is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical College at Chicago, to which place he went immediately after the great fire in 1871. He was for seven years editor of the *Pharmaceutical and Chemist*, and for the last seventeen years has been in business in Chicago, part

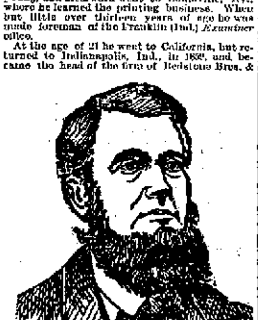


of the time in the sale of drugs as a clerk, for some years in the printing business on his own account, and for the last year as secretary of a company established in Chicago. Mr. Cowdrey has been an independent in politics since 1876, at which time he left the Republican party. He has never held any political office, and the present is his first venture as a candidate.

Albert E. Redstone.

The Industrial party is the name of a political organization which numbers among its adherents a goodly number of old-time Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, Grangers, Laborites, Prohibitionists, Female Suffragists, and other so-called "reform" elements. The Industrialists took time by the forelock and met in national convention at Washington, D. C., on Washington's birthday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Albert E. Redstone, the nominee for President, was born near Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1832. He emigrated to Indiana when quite young, and afterward went to Louisville, Ky., where he learned the printing business. When but little over thirteen years of age he was made foreman of the Franklin (Ind.) *Examiner* office.

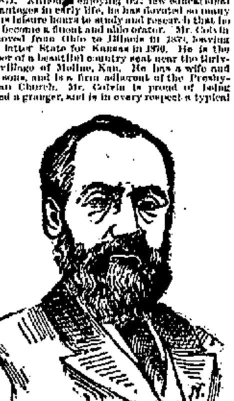
At the age of 21 he went to California, but returned to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1859, and became the head of the firm of Redstone Bros. &



Co., manufacturers of all heavy machinery. Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Redstone again took up his abode in California, and was prominently identified with the labor cause on the Pacific coast. He was chosen President of the National Labor Council, and took up his residence at Washington City in 1872, and was consecutively re-elected until 1878. He subsequently returned to California, and is now a resident of that State.

John Colvin.

Mr. Redstone's running mate is John Colvin, a native of Williamsburg, Ohio, where he was born in 1841. Although enjoying but few educational advantages in early life, he has devoted so many of his leisure hours to study and research that he has become a fluent and able orator. Mr. Colvin removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1871, leaving the latter State for Kansas in 1876. He is the owner of a beautiful country seat near the thriving village of Moline, Kan. He has a wife and five sons, and is a firm adherent of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Colvin is proud of being called a granger, and is in every respect a typical



American farmer, large-hearted, enterprising, and hospitable.

Gossip About the Candidates.

The fathers of Cleveland, Thurman, and Morton were clergymen.

Belva Lockwood, the Presidential candidate of the Woman-Suffrage party, was 58 years old last August.

General Harrison has to-pertal blood in his veins. Powhattan, the father of Pocahontas, was one of his ancestors.

Mrs. Harrison said not long ago that when she and her husband went to Washington to live he had never worn a dress suit.

Cleveland and Harrison are both Presbyterians, but Harrison is a deacon.

Ben Harrison's first fight in the war was a complete victory. He surprised the rebels near Russellville, Ky., and captured the camp, the town and the county.

Judge Thurman's library contains many French and Spanish work. He learned French in his youth, but did not begin the study of Spanish until he was 53 years old.

Mr. C. E. Shaw, of Chicago, has a medal on one side of which is represented an old log cabin as the center-piece and the words around the border: "The People's Choice—the Hero of Tippecanoe." On the other side, around a vignette of the old General, is the inscription: "Major General W. H. Harrison. Born Feb. 9, 1773."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Interesting Facts About Re-elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

The Presidents who have been honored with a second election are exactly one-third the whole number. Of the seven chosen a second time, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, five belong to the first half-century of the Government.

Of the fourteen other incumbents of the office of President, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, who each served four years or less, all but two belong to the last sixty years of the Government. Still it must be observed that in nearly all these cases there was no second nomination, so that a second election was out of the question. The exceptions were those of President J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, beaten in his second canvass by General Jackson, and President Van Buren, of New York, who, on his second nomination, was beaten by General Harrison.

At the outset no clearly defined idea had been established as to second elections, and it was Washington's refusal to accept a third term that prevented its being offered to him. In spite of this positive refusal, he received two votes in the Electoral College for a third term. On his first and second terms he had had unanimous electoral votes, no fewer of which was fallen to no successor. North Carolina and Rhode Island were not in the Union at the electoral vote of 1789, but they chose electors four years later, and Vermont and Kentucky had then been admitted, making fifteen States. John Adams, at the first election, got 34 votes out of 69, or one less than a majority. Jay, of New York, having 9, and the remainder going for no fewer than nine other persons; but as the electors at that time voted for two persons each, the second high standing becoming Vice President, and not needing a majority, Adams became Vice President without further voting.

At the second election, in 1792, the electors scattered their votes less, Washington getting the whole 132, and for the second choice Adams having 77; George Clinton, of New York, 50; Jefferson, 4; and Burr, 1. But at the third election the scattering was very noticeable, John Adams having 71; Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, 15; Ellsworth, 11; Jay, 5; Clinton, 7; Iredell, 3; Washington, Johnston, and John Henry, 2 each; C. C. Pinckney, 1. The votes for Washington were one each from Virginia and North Carolina. In the fourth election Jefferson and Burr were tied at 73 votes each, while Adams had 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64, with 1 for Jay; whereupon the House of Representatives elected Jefferson, and Burr, as a matter of course, became Vice President. As a consequence, the twelfth amendment of the Constitution was adopted, giving us our present system of electoral voting for President and Vice President separately, and at the next election the vote was for Jefferson and George Clinton, 162 each, against Pinckney and King, 14 each.

There was a curious division, however, in the sixth election. Madison received 122 votes for President and 3 for Vice-President, while Clinton received 113 for Vice-President and 6 for President. Vermont, throwing her 6 votes for Madison, had given the 6 for Vice-President to Langdon, while New York gave 13 to Madison and 6 to Clinton for President, but for Vice-President gave 13 to Clinton, 3 to Madison, and 3 to Monroe. The concentrated opposition ticket was that of Pinckney and King again, who received 47 votes each. In Madison's second election Elbridge Gerry for Vice-President got 131 votes, or 3 more than Madison for President. Hence in the opposition Jared Ingersoll for Vice-President got only 86 votes while De Witt Clinton for President had 89.

Monroe in 1817 got 183 votes for President, against Rufus King's 34; while D. D. Tompkins was chosen Vice-President by 183 votes, against four candidates, John E. Howard leading with 22. At his re-election Monroe made the great swoop of 231 votes, against 1 for John Quincy Adams, while Tompkins had 218, against 14 scattering.

The succeeding election was among the most singular in the record. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by 182 votes, against 78 divided among five candidates; yet for President, Jackson had but 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37. The House then elected Adams. Of the votes for Vice President, 13, contributed by four different States, had been for Jackson. In the next election, however, while Jackson got 178 votes, against J. Q. Adams' 83, Calhoun only got 171, against Rush's 83, Georgia giving her 7 votes for Vice President to William Smith of South Carolina.

In 1833 an electoral vote more like those of our own day was cast. Six States gave their 49 votes to the ticket of Clay and Sergeant. South Carolina gave 11 to Floyd and Lee; Vermont gave 7 to Wirt and Ellmaker. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, but while the former had 219 votes, Pennsylvania's 30 were diverted to Wilkins of that State for Vice President, so that Van Buren got only 189.

There was a general breaking up again on the next election, in which Van Buren got 170 votes for President; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; Mangum, 11. For Vice President, R. M. Johnson had 147; Granger, 77; Tyler, 47; William Smith, 23. Harrison turned the tables on Van Buren with 234 to 60 in the next election, and Tyler also had 234 votes for Vice President, with 48 for Johnson, 11 for Tazewell and 1 for Polk.

In 1844 the vote was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and thereafter went on habitually in the Electoral College a like concentration of votes on two tickets, with the well known exceptions of the stormy years preceding the civil war.

POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Results of the Elections of 1880 and 1884 as Shown by the Official Returns.

The popular vote for President and Vice-President in the several States of the Union at the last two Presidential elections is given below. They will be found valuable for reference. Cut them out and paste them in your scrap-books:

THE VOTE OF 1880.

STATES.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Dow.
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	......
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	......
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	......
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	......
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	409
Delaware	14,133	15,275	......	......
Florida	23,654	27,964	......	......
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	......
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	443
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	......
Iowa	183,927	105,845	32,327	592
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,710	......
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	258
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	......
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	93
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	......
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	682
Michigan	185,341	131,597	34,895	942
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	677
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	......
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950	......
Nevada	8,732	9,613	......	......
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	180
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126	......
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616
Oregon	20,619	19,955	249	......
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	20
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	......
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	6,017	43
Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405	......
Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,212	......
Virginia	84,020	128,586	......	......
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	......
Wisconsin	144,400	114,649	7,986	68
Totals	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,305

Garfield's plurality, 3,033.

THE VOTE OF 1884.

STATES.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Alabama	59,591	92,973	762	612
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	......
California	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,920
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,685	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,769	......	72
Georgia	47,603	94,667	145	195
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,776	12,074
Indiana	238,463	244,992	8,293	3,028
Iowa	197,089	*177,316	......	1,472
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,495
Kentucky	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139
Louisiana	46,347	62,540	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923
Michigan	192,669	*189,361	42,243	18,403
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,684
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	......	......
Missouri	*202,929	235,988	......	2,153
Nebraska	76,912	54,391	......	2,899
Nevada	7,193	5,578	......	......
New Hampshire	43,250	39,183	552	1,571
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,496	6,153
New York	562,005	563,154	17,002	25,006
North Carolina	125,068	142,952	......	454
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,860	24,604	726	492
Pennsylvania	473,804	393,747	16,992	15,283
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928
South Carolina	21,733	69,890	......	......
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	957	1,131
Texas	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,511
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752
Virginia	139,356	145,497	......	138
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	805	939
Wisconsin	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656
Total	4,848,334	4,911,017	173,370	151,809

Cleveland's plurality, 71,423.

*Fusion.

METEOROLOGICAL reports from the Punjab Province of British India give a mean rainfall of 29.1 inches for 1886, ranging from 53.3 inches at Abbottabad to 4.8 inches at Muzaffargarh, not including the extraordinary fall of 127.5 inches at Dharmsala. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 183 degrees at Lahore on April 28, and it ranged from 172 degrees to 175 degrees in the five succeeding months. The greatest maximum in the shade was 118 at two stations on April 13, and the absolute minimum in the shade was 29 degrees at Rawalpindi in February.

ACCORDING to Dr. Howship Dickinson a furred tongue is not necessarily an alarming symptom. To some persons it is normal to have a clean tongue, and to others equally normal to have a coated tongue, so that it is impossible to fix any degree or limit of coating as a necessary accompaniment to perfect health.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A COUNTRY EDITOR.

BY FREDERIC TOWNSEND.

I have just received several yards of inquiries from a correspondent signing himself "Oregon Peters," the burden of whose interrogation marks relates to a craving for my opinion on his apparent fitness for the career of a country editor. After losing sleep for several chilly nights, from being wrapped only in thought, I am ready to graft some utterances on paper for Oregon's special perusal.

It appears from the drift of Oregon's exordium that he derived his left-hand appellation from the State in which it pleased Providence to create him. He happened to be admitted into the world the very year Oregon was admitted into the Union. I wish to be explicit in these details, as they may form an interesting historical study some thousand years hence when the name of Oregon Peters looks proudly down on the editorial column of the Clam Lake *Courier*, contemporary with Wilbur F. Story's spiritual supervision of the Chicago *Times*.

There are several features in Oregon's style of living which stamp him as one endowed with some of the requisite attainments of a successful country editor. This existing supply of technical habits will save him much time and perplexity at the outset, as, instead of stopping to grasp these professional rudiments, he can start right in to clinch with the more elaborate details of the higher degrees. I refer particularly to Oregon's proficiency as an intricate chirographist and an inveterate tobacco-chewer. These are two stepping-stones to editorial fame that Oregon has already trod upon. I feel some misgivings, however, as not-



ing a jugular vein of truthfulness running through the body of his communication. It indicates the formation of a meretricious habit which will have to be diligently rooted out. Oregon must acquire a flexibility of conscience which will resist any interference with his appetite or slumbers when he incidentally refers to an incarnate female caricature as a "lovely" bride, and to a perigrinating epidemic as a "gentleman of the old school."

The quality of being sensitive is entirely foreign to the spiritual ingredients in the composition of the only genuine country editor. Oregon must betray no emotion on being stigmatized as a "dead-head" when he is crowded into an imaginary void on the rear bench at the town hall theatricals, or is vouchsafed a few innutritious remnants at the church socials after they have been sorted over and discarded by the women filling baskets with recherche selections from the menu. He must manifest no irritation on being popularly regarded as a sufferer from brain spavin. He must inure himself to the ancient custom his subscribers will observe of never reading his editorials, but of always commenting on his typographical errors. He may rest assured that his views on turnips and the tariff will command no such wide-spread attention as misspelled words and letters upside down. He must meekly surrender all flashes of wit and other such paraffine pyrotechnics to whitewashing obituaries and idiotic cards of thanks.

It will be well for Oregon to set about acquiring a taste for mature paste, dirty collars, naphtha, and chronic cigars, as well as an aversion for soap, shoe-blacking, and square meals. He should also cultivate a disposition for cleaning spittoons and sitting on old exchanges. It might be judicious for him at the outset to have his office on the ground floor, so as to facilitate sudden egress. Attendance at a school of journalism will not be necessary, providing he follows a course of reading in the dictionary of billingsgate. Close attention to the careless exchange of courtesies among the leading editors in New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans might be accepted as an equivalent.

I can think of nothing else to suggest for the beginner, unless it is an emaciated outfit of press and type. This is by no means necessary, though, in these days of ready-print and stereotyped plates.

Success, Oregon! I shall wait impatiently for Vol. I., No. 1.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Health Notes.

I am convinced that three hearty meals are too many in warm weather. Absorbents cannot care for so much carbon, and it is not assimilated, remaining an irritative foreign substance until rejected. Breakfast and dinner alone should be complete in this respect; luncheon and supper ought to be very light.

It is essentially necessary to change clothing, but the difference should be in external garments only, at least in material. Neither in warm nor cold weather ought underclothing to be other than woolen, and it is supplied at present of such fineness of texture as to be as soft as silk. With skin well protected in this way, outer garments may conform to our sudden changes with considerable impunity.—*Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in the American Magazine.*

Not Gratuitous.

An old gentleman in a New York drug store took up a patent medicine almanac from a pile lying on the druggist counter, at the same time asking the clerk:

"Are these gratuitous?"

"No, them's almanacs."

"But are they gratuitous?"

"Naw, we give them away."—*Siftings*

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Eloquent Speech by Senator Daniel W. Voorhees at Terre Haute.

A Scathing Review of the Republican Record on Financial Legislation for Twenty-five Years.

The Party Which Makes and Cherishes Great Millionaires Shown Not to Be the Friend of Labor.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I propose to-night to show that the history of the Republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated, organized crime against the laboring people of the United States. Its policies of finance and of revenue for more than a quarter of a century appear now to the candid observer as a vast, well-planned, methodical conspiracy for the establishment, the growth, and the permanent power of monopoly, of arrogant corporation wealth, of idle, untaxed, interest-eating, usurious capital, and of all the enormous profits and aristocratic pretensions and privileges incident to such an un-American system. This system has by law enabled the privileged few to rear from the sweat and tears of toil not their own palaces of marble fit for kings and emperors; and to exploit their massive millions in the great world of show and parade on both sides of the ocean.

The Republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the body of American labor and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to suck the blood of every American industry, took its first great step when in authorizing legal-tender currency in 1861 the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and degraded in the money markets of the world by being made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bonded debt of the United States. In all the annals of nations no financial measure was ever more willfully wicked in conception and design, nor more far-reaching, oppressive and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. A national currency, made a legal-tender for the wages of every laboring man, woman and child, and for the privations, sufferings, blood, pensions, and death of every soldier and sailor who followed the flag, was refused and dishonored at the counter of the Government itself for the very purpose of depreciating and debasing its value as a circulating medium. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful bullionists, the proprietors of the gold dens of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up this depreciated currency at 50 cents on the dollar and to exchange it at its face—dollar for dollar—for Government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 20 cents above par. Do you wonder and inquire for a moment how much this stupendous plot of financial villainy has cost the tax-paying labor of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the bullion brokers and heavy capitalists, during the war and during the next five years after its close, by transmuting depreciated currency into bonds worth 100 cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, secured a naked speculation, a bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of nearly $1,000,000,000.

I do not believe any other people on the globe, except our own, would have submitted, unless restrained by force, to the monstrous act of Congress of March, 1869, whereby the plain, explicit, and clearly understood terms of the legislative contract for the payment of the bonded national debt were openly and contemptuously set aside, and other and different terms inserted, increasing the gains of the bondholders and the burdens of the tax-payers over $500,000,000. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and held by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen 25 per cent. The Republican pen committed a crime against the American people of which heaven, earth, and hell will in due time and in their own way take jurisdiction. It committed a black and infamous forgery by writing into the face of an already duly executed and binding obligation a most outrageous falsehood. The great bulk of our bonds, the five-twenties, were payable in greenbacks, and the authors of the act of March, 1869, knew it was false when they declared that they were payable in coin. In 1868 the Republican party in State conventions, both in Indiana and Ohio, as well as in other States, declared that the five-twenty bonds, comprising as they did three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, were legally payable in the greenback money. Oliver P. Morton and John Sherman, and every other Republican leader of any note at that time in the Mississippi Valley, stood upon that principle.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that these points have often heretofore been discussed in your presence. I have repeatedly discussed them myself in years gone by, but in arraigning the Republican party for its gigantic conspiracy of the last twenty-seven years to shift every burden of government from the monopolies and the millionaires to the hard-handed and sunburnt of the country I must be allowed to take up every link in the chain of proof; nor can we overlook a financial policy, which, by law, almost doubled the real debt of Government, and so fastened it on the tax-payers that they have already paid three times the amount they rightfully owe. This campaign, on the part of the Democratic party, is a war against the unjust taxation of American labor for the benefit of enriched idlers and pampered monopolists, and we may as well cover the whole subject and take in the whole field.

I turn to another branch of the widespread and all-pervading conspiracy of the Republican party to establish its coconspirators, the monopolists of every kind and description, in permanent power over the industrial masses, endowed with all the privileges and wealth of a titled aristocracy, and relieved of every burden for the support of the Government. The tariff at this time is the foremost subject for political discussion in every healthy American mind. . . . For nineteen years the Republican party has caused the people of this country to pay the manufacturer at least $100,000,000 a year in consideration of a tax paid by the manufacturer to the Government, not a dollar of which tax during that time was paid; in consideration of nothing at all; as a compensation for moneys not one farthing of which ever left his hands. Nearly $2,000,000,000 have thus been wrenched from the toiling masses by plain, explicit, and basely criminal false pretenses. With this vast, legalized plunder of the people, for so many years after every vestige of excuse or pretext for it has ceased, plainly in view, and still in operation, grinding the faces of the poor, it is no strange that there are deep, uneasy, and threatening murmurs in the homes of labor, from one ocean to the other, against robbers in their midst more brutal, unsparing, and rapacious in their dishonest gains than were the robber barons of Europe in the middle ages.

In 1883, as I have already shown, they swept away the tax on the manufacturer and still left him his compensatory tariff duties. During the years 1872 and 1873 that just and righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the House against the repeal. From this source of revenue, better able to be collected than any other, the Government realized in a period of ten years over $346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened. Such a spectacle, however, was galling to the instincts of the Republican party, and at war with its purpose to establish a moneyed oligarchy, devouring the taxes of the people and paying none itself. The income tax was therefore thrown overboard, and all the holders of corpulent incomes from the dividends of banks and other powerful corporations were that much richer and you were that much poorer. Every vestige of the once widespread process of internal revenue taxation on specified articles and occupations has long since disappeared, and nothing now remains of that system except the levy on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. In the recent great tariff debate in the House the leaders of the Republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of $350,000,000, but not one dollar did they show had been removed from the necessaries of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor, and gloried in their shame.

And all this favoritism to the rich and powerful classes in the abolition of their taxes was enacted in the face of a vast interest-bearing national debt, which they were more entitled as well as more able to assist in paying than any other portion of the American people. They had made great gains during the war for the preservation of their Government; they had encountered none of its perils; they had stayed at home and spent their time and talents in turning one dollar into two, and sometimes into a hundred, while ninety-nine-hundredths of those who carried the flag to Richmond, to the sea, and to the Gulf, and who were spared to return home, are now in the ranks of labor, toiling under burdens not justly their own. It has been estimated by a careful thinker that if the manufacturers' tax, the income tax, and the specific taxes on articles and occupations had been continued in force ten years longer we might now, with the exercise of proper economy and financial wisdom, be entirely free from national debt. But these taxes fell on the privileged few and were, therefore, offensive to the Republican party. There were only 460,170 persons out of our entire population who possessed taxable incomes, but this comparatively small number aggregated a net annual income of $707,000,000, which in 1866 yielded a revenue of $72,000,000 to the United States Treasury.

I hazard nothing in saying that the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition of American affairs. The leaders of the Republican party, for the purpose, as they declare with the frankness of highwaymen, of enriching and protecting their favorites, have so overtaxed the people by bloated tariff duties that in spite of a still greater sum which has reached and been retained in the hands of the manufacturing monopolists, over $150,000,000 beyond what the Government needs has been taken from the people and forced into the vaults of the Treasury, where it now remains, an idle excess, a criminal overplus. The labor interests of this country need in circulation every dollar that can be spared from the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered, and yet at this hour there is piled up, as a useless surplus at Washington, needed for no purpose at all by the Government, enough of the laboring people's money to pay down in cash, as I have seen it estimated, more than two hundred dollars for every day since the birth of Christ.

The people are groaning under the old, huge, grinding war taxes on every necessity of their lives; the Treasury of the United States is running over and bursting open with money sorely needed at home in trade and business, and a curse full of danger and corruption where it is; the privileged few have amassed estates richer than those of the most opulent dukes and earls of Europe, every dollar of which represents unjust taxation and the oppression of labor, and yet, in this Christian land and age, men sometimes spoken of as Christian statesmen have nothing better than free whiskey and tobacco to offer the people in response to their cry for relief.

In connection with the false pretense of protection to labor, we hear the absurd and ridiculous cry of free trade raised against the very moderate and, indeed, I fear, not sufficient reduction of tariff taxation proposed by the Democratic party at this time in Congress. This cry of free trade, in the light of history, is scandalous and infamous. The average rate of duty on all imported articles, taken together, is 47 per cent, and the reduction proposed by the Mills bill brings the average down to 40 per cent., a reduction of the war taxes, after all the clamor, of only 7 per cent. Seven per cent! Why, in 1870 Mr. Allison, then an able leader of his party, as he is now, advocated a reduction of 20 per cent.

In the same year that Allison spoke, Gen. Grant, then President, was so radical a revenue reformer that in his annual message to Congress he declared he saw no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer might not disappear almost entirely from the door of the citizen; and then he proceeded to show how such a result could be attained "by a wise adjustment of the tariff," taxing only known luxuries, and by maintaining the "tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms." The Democratic party and Grover Cleveland, around whom we will stand and stay, have not yet gone half as far in the pathway of war-tax reduction as Grant and Allison, and yet it is thought we can be beaten down by the base and venal beneficiaries of the tariff with their mendacious charge of free trade.

The worst enemies the manufacturing interests in this country can possibly have are those who advise them not to accept, and acquiesce cheerfully and gladly in, the extremely moderate and entirely harmless reductions made by the Mills bill. The slaveholders of the South once belonged to the class which composed the money power. They do not now. They once were the monopolists of cheap, unrewarded labor; they are so no longer. They were not satisfied for any one but themselves to pass upon their rights and their pretensions. Their rights under the fugitive slave law, and in the territories, were pressed—arrogantly pressed—to a point where the sword was drawn and millions of men took the field. Then the section which had everything in possession, and consequently everything to lose and nothing to gain, lost its entire substance in a struggle for a shadow—a theory. The most bitter and implacable supporters of slavery and of its extension thirty years ago, were, in fact, the most successful and efficient abolitionists of the nineteenth century. They struck too far, and their blows came back to destroy them. And so it will be with the purse-proud, insolent, blind, and misled taxeaters of the present day. Injustice—rank and flagrant injustice when persisted in—begets not only opposition, but keen resentment; and I am much mistaken if within the next few years the manufacturer of the North will not be cited by the historian as a counterpart of the Southern slaveholder in his extreme tenacity to his own interests and his still greater blindness to the equities, the justice, the moralities, and the public opinion of everybody else beside. If free trade is approaching this country it is not because of the President's great, brave, and honest message last December nor because of the Mills bill just passed the House, but because of the dishonest efforts of the manufacturing monopolies themselves to hold on to the last penny of the war taxes nearly a quarter of a century after the occasion for them has passed away.

THE New York Times (Republican) criticises Harrison's tariff policy very severely. Regarding one of his speeches in Indianapolis, it says: "There is nothing more delightful than Gen. Harrison's doctrine of a home market and foreign trade by subsidy since Gen. Hancock declared the tariff question to be a more local issue. For absurdity it even exceeds that. * * If Gen. Harrison is not to make himself ridiculous before the whole country, the National Committee will have to find some way of keeping his mouth shut. On the subject of tariff and foreign trade he shows an ignorance and a crudity of thought that would disgrace a boy in the Indianapolis High School."

KEEP it before the old soldiers that in the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 5,000 more original pensions allowed and paid than in any previous year in the history of this Government.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A FEAST OF FIGURES.

Something That Will Prove of Interest to the Voters of All Political Parties.

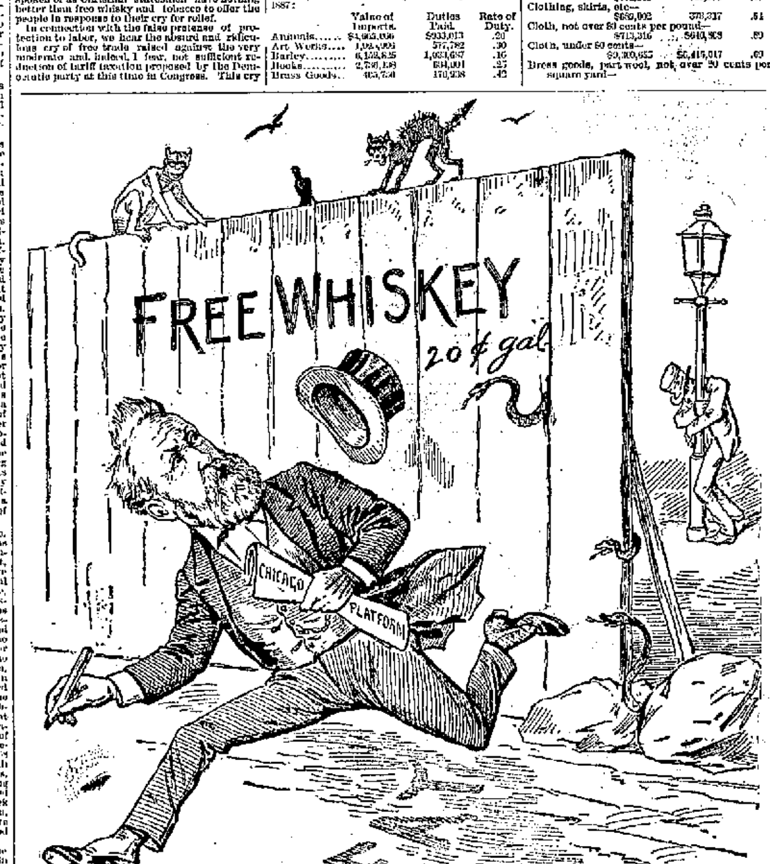
How the Tariff Taxes Affect the Industries in Which the People Are Mostly Interested.

[From the Grand Rapids Democrat.]

There is but one way to get at a proper understanding of the tariff-tax question, which is now so prominently before the people, and that is for each voter to take paper and pencil and candidly figure out in what it affects him, how it affects his town, his county and his State.

For the purpose of enabling each voter to do this we give the following list of articles on which duties are paid, the value of imports of each class, the amount of duties paid on each and the rates of duty paid. The last column gives the number of cents duty on each dollar's worth of goods imported. Study this table carefully and see how much your county gains or loses by this tax. The figures are taken from the American Almanac for 1888, edited by A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, pages 81 to 84, and are for the year ending June 30, 1887:

	Value of Imports.	Duties Paid.	Rate of Duty.
Ammonia	$4,063,056	$933,011	.20
Art Works	1,955,093	577,782	.30
Barley	6,152,835	1,033,687	.16
Books	2,736,138	800,401	.29
Brass Goods	405,754	170,238	.42
Bristles	1,156,425	174,424	.15
Brushes	557,317	167,201	.30
Buttons	3,772,927	807,645	.23
Cement	1,161,351	220,320	.20
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.—			
	$13,231,205	$1,651,163	.13
Chicory root	164,662	109,672	.65
Clocks	378,070	113,429	.30
Watches	1,500,421	375,756	.25
Coal (bit.)	2,192,087	651,825	.21
Copper ore	209,005	103,735	.49
Corsets	1,058,793	370,577	.35
Cotton goods, cloth, thread, clothing, knit goods, etc.—			
Thread	$919,703	$423,759	.46
Cloth valued at 10 cents or less per square yard—			
	$314,030	$175,699	.55
12 cents or less per square yard—			
	$150,830	$236,840	.40
12 cents or over—			
	$1,030,505	411,612	.40
15 cents or less—			
	$350,767	$131,070	.48
Over 15 cents	677,546	271,018	.40
Damask	1,252,961	501,183	.40
Clothing	423,758	151,831	.35
Cords, braids, etc	631,478	221,517	.35
Stockings	5,947,478	2,378,991	.40
Handkerchiefs	826,503	333,614	.40
Embroideries	5,998,121	2,397,250	.40
Other cotton goods—			
	$316,711	$101,119	.33
Total	$29,150,059	$11,710,720	.40
Earthenware and China—			
Plain white	$955,837	$533,710	.55
Decorated	3,605,464	2,103,078	.60
All other	933,760	516,320	.55
Total	$5,545,651	$3,217,023	.58
Fancy articles—Pipes, toys, dolls, beads, feathers, artificial flowers, perfumery, etc.—			
	$7,135,009	$2,919,360	.41
Fish—Herring, mackerel, and sardines—			
	$2,817,712	631,988	.21
Fire crackers	302,911	302,911	1.00
Flax, hemp and jute goods, rope, twine, thread, yarns, bags, bagging, burlaps, oil, cloth, linen, brown and bleached, etc.—			
	$13,537,242	$9,497,183	28.10
Fruits and Nuts—Raisins, currants, figs, jellies, oranges, lemons, prunes, almonds, filberts—			
	$15,088,074	$4,210,098	27.90
Fur (dressed)	4,373,019	274,003	.20
Glass and glassware—Bottles, window glass and plate glass	$7,391,340	$1,510,312	.50
Gold and silver manufacturing goods—			
	$440,703	$132,065	.30
Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw—			
	$4,092,911	$1,051,629	.21
Hay	721,067	157,411	.18
Hops	3,117,653	1,329,506	.42
Iron and Steel Goods, including ore, pig iron, scrap, bar, hoops, tin plates, wire, knives, firearms, wheels, tire, chain, shovels, forks, hoes, rasps, axes, and all other kinds of iron or steel tools, implements and machinery—			
	$30,614,985	$20,714,231	.41
Jewelry	427,874	161,968	.35
Lead	323,256	202,961	.68
Leather and leather goods, including boots, shoes, gloves, mittens, harness, belts, etc.—			
	$10,938,570	$3,230,502	30.06
Liquors, wines and beer—			
	$10,199,946	7,407,213	.73
Marble and stone—			
	$930,981	331,101	.30
Matting and mats—			
	$885,069	177,191	.20
Metals (composition)—			
	$2,098,892	962,766	.32
Musical instruments—			
	$1,613,881	403,171	.25
Oils	1,067,146	353,926	.33
Paints and colors	1,220,806	300,523	.25
Paper	1,365,261	421,616	.31
Cheese and provisions—			
	$1,739,163	429,087	.21
Rice	671,482	758,938	1.13
Rice meal	702,803	152,460	.20
Salt in bags or barrels—			
	$331,535	332,855	.30
Salt in bags or bulk—			
	$356,443	281,016	.79
Seeds	846,590	172,437	.20
Silk and silk products—Thread, dress goods, hosiery, laces, ribbons, velvets, trimmings, etc.	$31,264,276	$15,540,201	.49
Soap	$436,234	$117,130	.26
Sugar	68,565,564	56,507,494	.82
Molasses	5,306,730	1,496,863	.28
Leaf tobacco	9,400,662	6,233,925	.71
Cigars	3,301,177	3,563,298	1.08
Potatoes	542,234	214,038	.39
Pickles, etc	384,456	133,873	.35
Lumber not planed—			
	$5,480,506	$856,023	.16
Cabinet ware and furniture—			
	$376,788	131,676	.35
Other wood products—			
	482,316	168,622	.35
Wool and woolen goods—			
Combing wools, value 30 cents or less per pound—			
	$2,313,381	$956,813	.41
Cloth wools 30 cents or less—			
	$4,127,025	$2,360,786	.61
Carpet wools 12 cents or less—			
	$7,183,733	1,547,290	.25
Carpet wools, over 12 cents—			
	$3,554,653	964,266	.27
Total	$16,351,270	$5,829,816	.36
Carpets, Axminster—			
	$425,034	200,787	.47
Carpets, Brussels—			
	$195,467	116,979	.59
Mats and rugs	502,639	201,105	.40
Cloaks and ladies garments—			
	$772,240	523,134	.67
Clothing, shirts, etc—			
	$659,002	378,317	.54
Cloth, not over 80 cents per pound—			
	$713,316	640,963	.89
Cloth, under 80 cents—			
	$9,300,953	$6,415,017	.69
Dress goods, part wool, not over 20 cents per square yard—			
	$4,091,401	$2,779,502	.67
Dress goods over 20 cents—			
	$3,582,568	2,101,209	.59
Dress goods, all wool, 40 cents or less per yard—			
	$6,352,581	$4,411,281	.63
Same over 40 cents—			
	$3,019,201	2,100,931	.60
Flannels	183,290	129,674	.70
Knit goods	1,918,668	1,220,635	.63
Rugs	1,355,618	490,238	.36
Shawls	337,161	214,207	.63
Shawls, worsted	674,731	415,123	.61
Webbing and trimmings—			
	1,643,039	213,910	.66
Yarns over 30 cents—			
	$241,074	162,706	.67
Yarns over 40 cents—			
	$418,264	279,311	.68
Yarns over 60 cents—			
	$865,236	612,571	.70
Yarns over 80 cents—			
	$191,912	131,019	.69
Yarn goods—	1,421,735	910,419	.64
Worsteds over 40 to 60 cents—			
	$879,030	556,513	.63
Worsted 60 to 80 cents—			
	$2,740,630	1,867,955	.68
Worsteds over 80 cents—			
	$1,463,664	1,058,005	.71
Total woolen goods	$44,235,213	$29,520,717	.67
Zinc	210,337	111,187	.53
Total value of dutiable imports, duties collected, and average paid—			
	$450,325,321	$212,032,424	.47
Free list imports—			
	$233,093,959		
Total imp'ts	$683,418,980		



DODGING THE ISSUE.

The farmer and the mechanic will find in the above list about everything they have occasion to purchase, upon which they pay an average duty of 47 per cent.

They will also observe that the Republican party when it enacted the present tariff laws failed to favor the man of moderate means to any great extent. For example: Watch chains are 25 per cent. and log chains 45; silk dress goods 50, cotton 56, woolen 83. In cotton goods the rule is observed of the highest tax on the lowest priced clothes. Rough diamonds are free, cut diamonds 10 per cent. and coal is taxed 24.31. Rice is 113.03 per cent. and hay is 18 per cent.

In 1861 the average tariff tax was 18 per cent. It was gradually increased during the war to 48 in 1865, but after 1868 declined until 1886, when it reached 46, and is now 47, the highest in the history of the country excepting in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The tariff on sugar alone is $56,000,000, or about one dollar for each man, woman, and child. This would make the sugar tax of Michigan $2,000,000, while our whole State tax for the support of the State Government is only $1,292,168.67.

This country also pays on woolen, cotton, linen and silk cloth $10,000,000 more than on sugar. This is to sustain forty-nine Eastern sugar refineries and a few hundred factories.

Is it any wonder that the last report of the Commissioner of Labor showed $57,451,679 of mortgages on Michigan farms?

Certainly the tariff is a gigantic burden to the citizens of Michigan so far as purchasing is concerned. On about everything Michigan manufacturers and farmers have to sell, with the supposed exception of wool, she gets little or no protection from the tariff, as the country produces a surplus of nearly all Michigan products, so that she has to sell in competition with the whole world, as is shown by the following table of our principal exports compared with the quantity of the same articles imported. The price of salt in Saginaw during the past two years has been the same as the price in Liverpool.

LEADING EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Exports.
Animals, imports, including cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc.	$1,625,066	$10,488,362
Corn	none	$10,347,161
Wheat		90,716,481
Wheat, flour		51,959,082
All other breadstuffs		3,764,739
		$163,708,663
Carriages	none	$1,454,791
Copper	$209,005	3,541,821
Cotton	none	$206,222,057
Fish	$2,817,332	3,965,716
Apples	none	1,392,672
Fur and skins	5,090,007	4,507,277
Leather	5,730,124	9,120,519
Rosin	none	2,381,695
Petroleum, mineral and other oils	none	$1,951,533
Cotton-seed oil	none	1,678,935
Paraffine and wax	none	2,082,713
Beef, canned		$3,062,982
Beef, fresh		7,284,112
Beef, salted		1,052,246
Beef, dried		17,922
Tallow		2,680,330
Oleomargarine		4,784,069
Bacon		27,838,043
Hams		6,970,727
Pork, salted		6,610,091
Lard		22,703,921
Poultry		28,381
All other meats		957,707
Total meats		$82,945,904
Dairy products—		
Butter	none	$1,027,098
Cheese	$830,083	7,591,631
Milk	none	238,971
Total		$9,857,252
Grand total, meats and provisions	$1,739,163	$92,793,236
Seeds	$846,590	1,907,109
Leaf tobacco	$7,497,963	$25,687,988
Vegetables—		
Onions	none	$73,838
Peas and beans	none	552,871
Lumber	$5,460,506	6,521,144
Staves and headings free		2,705,935
Timber free		2,674,645
Furniture and other manufactured wood	$59,137	8,413,170
Total	$8,221,504	$10,551,934
Grand total of exports		$703,022,231
Imports		683,418,980
Excess of export		$19,603,253

FREE LIST.

Diamonds (rough), salmon, fertilizers, tea, coffee, spices, logs, hewn timber, hemlock bark, hides, hair and skins, hard coal, rags, Sandwich Island sugar, molasses and rice, drugs, raw silk, books.

This shows the practical workings of the present tariff tax laws enacted by the Republican party, and which that same party is pledged to protect even to the extent of giving the country cheap whisky, cheap oleomargarine, and wild-cat currency by the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

INDIANA WORKMEN DROP HARRISON.

An Attempt to Capture the State Labor Convention Promptly Foiled.

[Indianapolis telegram.]

The State federation of trades and labor unions met in annual session in Indianapolis on Tuesday. The Republicans endeavored to pack the meeting in the interest of Harrison and Morton, as they attempted with the recent national convention of colored men. Chairman Huston of the Republican State Central Committee several days ago issued secret circulars to his agents throughout the State to see that delegates of Republican proclivities be sent to the federation. These instructions were made public and blocked the scheme.

About two hundred properly appointed delegates, representing about 100 labor unions therefore assembled, elected officers and transacted other routine business. Resolutions were passed declaring that it was the sense of the federation that it could not support the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President. Harrison's record on the Chinese and labor questions was also severely denounced, and also the course of his home organ, the Indianapolis *Journal*, for its attitude toward labor.

The resolutions were passed unanimously. They charge Gen. Harrison with commanding a company of soldiers, during the strike of 1877, "to shoot laboring men down, after having refused to attempt a settlement by peaceable means." Morton is characterized as a "Wall-street money shark, and a sharer in the unholy gains of many greedy corporations that have cruelly oppressed their employes."

REPUDIATES THE PLATFORM.

An Indiana Republican Iron Manufacturer Disgusted with His Party.

Some interesting political reading is published to-day. D. W. Minshall, in a letter to W. C. Ball, editor of the *Gazette*, announces that he cannot support the Republican party on its tariff platform. Mr. Minshall was Internal Revenue Collector of this district from 1873 to 1883, and is one of the most prominent and wealthy Republicans of this section of the State. He has always been a Republican. He is a large iron manufacturer, being part owner of the Terre Haute iron and nail works, the Greencastle nail mill, and the Calumet mill in St. Louis. Until recently he was in the banking business with President W. R. McKeen of the Vandalia line, under the firm name of McKeen & Minshall. Mr. Minshall strongly indorses President Cleveland's message and the Mills bill and denounces the proposition to repeal any part of the internal revenue tax. He refers to the declaration of the Chicago Convention as "extraordinary and ridiculous," and continues: "I am disgusted, and I do not expect to lend my aid to make such propositions effective. I am a decided tariff-reformer." In past years Mr. Minshall has been a heavy contributor to Republican campaign funds.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) dispatch.*

BIG BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Ten to Six Laid in Thousands on Cleveland and Thurman.

Some big bets that have been made leaked out to-night. It was learned that a wealthy bookbinder had bet an up-town manufacturer $10,000 to $6,000 on Cleveland, and that the certified checks were now deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The same bookbinder, it was stated, has $25,000 more to bet on Cleveland and Thurman at the odds of $1,000 to $830, or $10,000 to $8,300. A few people know the name of the Cleveland plunger. For several days past a big Montana Republican has announced that he had a man who would put up $1,000 on Harrison and Morton. A Cleveland man was found who was willing to take that bet. The Montana man then said that he couldn't find his friend. Richard Murphy, of Green & Bateman, the stock brokers, has made for friends three bets aggregating $8,000 on Harrison and Morton to three bets aggregating $10,000 on Cleveland and Thurman.—*New York dispatch.*

NEW JERSEY SURELY DEMOCRATIC.

Leon Abbett Says Cleveland Will Carry the State by at Least 5,000.

Leon Abbett, former Governor of New Jersey, thinks the outlook in that State is very favorable to the Democrats. Speaking of it to-day, he said: "The Prohibition vote in New Jersey will be as strong as in the last campaign. The same candidate is in the field. What we call South Jersey counties, or those counties lying south of Camden, are strongholds of the Prohibitionists, and certainly in that section the vote will be as large as it was before. The Democrats will undoubtedly carry New Jersey by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority.—*New York telegram.*

ANY man who believes the absurd yarn that 75,000 Democratic campaign buttons were made in England and shipped to this country is a fit subject for an institution for the feeble-minded. The story was published by the New York *Press* for political purposes. If there are any buttons to be made they will be made in the United States. It is the hight of folly to suppose otherwise. The republication of the item in Republican papers is good evidence that the Republican party is in a very desperate condition.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Standard Oil Trust, The Pacific Railroad Ring, The Rubber Trust, The Sugar Trust, The Steel Rail Trust, The Cotton Seed Oil Trust, The Coal Ring, The Lumber Trust, Jay Gould, The Land Grabbing Corporations, The Pinkerton Blood Tubs,	are all for Harrison, free whisky, and the 47 per cent tariff.

—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

GEN. ROSECRANS is authority for the statement that Harrison's record on the Chinese question will swing California into the Cleveland column. "People outside the State," he says, "can form no idea of the feeling within the State on the Chinese question, for no other State has suffered so much from the Celestials. If Harrison has any hopes of carrying the State he may as well abandon them now."

GEN. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, candidate for Vice-President along with Peter Cooper in 1876 on the Greenback ticket, is out for Cleveland and Thurman, and predicts that they will carry Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Michigan.—*Lafayette Journal.*

MATRIMONY IN THE WILD WEST.

A WYOMING WEDDING.

The couple appeared, followed by a crowd of the citizens of the camp. The candidates stood up before the old squire, who said:

"Feller-citizens, this yar man an' this yar woman have appeared before this court to be hitched in the legal bands of wedlock. If any galoot in the mob knows of anything that mout block the game of tuk to a higher court, let him now toot his bazoo, or else keep his jaw to himself now and furevermore. All in favor o' me proceedin' as authorized by law, say 'I.'"

Everybody said "I."

"Contrary, no."

Nobody said "no."

"The motion is carried unanimously, an' the court rules that thar hain't nuthin' to prevent the tryin' of the case. Grip your fins." The candidates joined hands. "Amos Peabody, do you solemnly sw'ar thet you'll freeze to 'Mandy furever an' ever? Thet ye'll love 'er, and pervide fer 'er, an' treat 'er square an' white, accordin' to the rules and regulations sot down to govern such cases in the laws o' the United States, so help you God?"

"Yaas, sir; I do, sir."

"That fixes your end o' the bargain. 'Mandy Thomas, do you solemnly sw'ar thet ye'll hang on to Amos fer all comin' time; thet ye'll nuss him in sickness and be square to him in wellness; thet ye'll be to him a good, true, honest, up and up wife, under the penalty prescribed by the laws for the punishment of sich offenses; do ye sw'ar this, so help you God?"

"I sw'ar I will."

"Then by the power in me vested as Justice o' the Peace, in an' fur this precinct, I pronounce you, Amos Peabody, husband, an' you, 'Mandy Thomas, wife, an' legalize ye to remain as such now and furevermore; an' ye'll stand committed till the fees an' costs in the case be paid in full, an' may God have mercy on your souls, and bless this union with his heftiest blessin's."

The fees and costs were adjusted, and after receiving the congratulations of the assembly, the newly made husband and wife departed for their cabin up the creek.

TYING THE KNOT IN NEBRASKA.

A newly elected justice of the peace, who had been used to drawing up deeds and little else, was called up to marry a couple in haste. Removing his hat, he remarked: "Hats off in the presence of the court." All being uncovered, he proceeded: "Hold up your right hand. You, John Makin, do you solemnly swear, to the best of yer knowledge an' belief, that you take this woman to have and to hold for yerself, yer heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for yer and their use forever?"

"I do," answered the groom, promptly.

"You, Alice Evans, take this yer man for yer husband, ter have and ter hold forever, an' you do solemnly swear that yer lawfully sized in fee simple an' free from all incumbrance, and have good right to sell, bargain, an' convey to said grantee yerself, yer heirs, administrators, and assigns?"

"I do—I do," said the bride, doubtfully.

MARRYING IN ARKANSAS.

The bridal party moved with steady steps and stately grace to a position in front of the magisterial altar. 'Squire Barry arose, code in hand, and cleared his throat for a grand plunge into the regulation marriage service. Slowly and with unusual emphasis he pronounced the words until he reached the closing clause, "I pronounce you man and wife." Before the magic words had fallen from his lips the bridegroom gasped, "Hol' on dar, boss; len me kiss dis gal!" Then began a scene that caused the crowd to roll upon the floor with laughter. Brown met with violent resistance from "dis gal" who evidently had no undue fondness for public osculatory exercise. A regular scuffle ensued, the finality of which was that Brown got Adeline's head back against the wall, and their lips met with a resounding smack. All was over.

A Serpent Among the Books.

One day a gentleman in India went into his library, and took down a book from the shelves. As he did so, he felt a slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pin. He thought a pin had been stuck in the corner of the book by some careless person. But soon his finger began to swell, then his arm, and then his whole body, and in a few days he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a small and deadly serpent. There are many serpents among the books now-a-days; they nestle in the foliage in some of our most fascinating literature; they coil around the flowers whose perfume intoxicates the senses. People read, and are charmed by the plot of the story, by the skill with which the characters are sculptured or grouped, by the gorgeousness of the word-painting; and hardly feel the pin-prick of the evil that is insinuated. But it stings and poisons. When the record of ruined souls is made up, on what multitudes will be inscribed, "Poisoned by serpents among the books." Let us watch against the serpent, and read only that which is instructive and profitable.

Liberality.

"Is this all you can give me?" said a tramp to the lady of the house, when she handed him a cup of cold water in charity.

"O, no, I can give you a whole basinful, with soap and a towel, but I don't believe you want it, do you?"

The tramp hurried away with all speed.—*Washington Critic.*

Not Dangerous.

Little girl (to lady caller)—Sister's awful sorry, but she can't see you to-day.

Lady (compassionately)—I am very sorry, Mabel. I hope she is not ill?

Little girl—Oh, no; she's getting engaged.—*Harper's Young People.*

Settled for a Moment.

"There," exclaimed an inexperienced young woman at the Polo grounds as Welch landed the ball in the pit of the batter's food department, while the latter lay down and tore up handsful of grass, "he has hit him at last. Does that win the game?"—*New York Sun.*

JERSEYS!

It is clearly established that the most perfect fitting tailor-made Jerseys are to be found in our Cloak Department. We are making

Low -:- Prices.

Pretty New Trimmings are coming in daily.

BEADED -:- GIMPS,

SILK GIMPS,

BAND TRIMMINGS.

The late novelties in Black and Colors.

Handsome Fall Prints and Comforter Calicos are Making their appearance.

Our Low Prices on Silks

Is making a racket in the Cloak Department, and as long as they are in there, you can get a bargain.

Gloves, Mitts. Hosiery

And Underwear

AT COST!

Root & Company

Harvest Excursion.

The Wabash railway will run a series of excursions to parts in Kansas, Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, August 21, September 11 and 25, October 9 and 23. Tickets will be sold at half fare and will be good thirty days from date of sale. Further information furnished at the Wabash ticket office. 10-tf.

Nickel Plate Excursion, to Niagara Falls.

On Tuesday, Aug. 25, the Nickel Plate will give its patrons another opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Chautauqua at the usual low rate. For time of trains and rates see bills or apply to agents of the company.

For a nice white Jefferson ping hat go to Fisch, Meyer & Co., 34 Clinton street.

Every school girl ought to wear a pair of those Pic, Pebble Goat Shoes. They are worth $1.75.

JACOBS SHOE STORE, 17 Calhoun.

Base Ball.

The following is the result of yesterday afternoon's games:

National League—Washington, 7; Indianapolis, 12. Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

American Association—St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4; eleven innings. Kansas City, 7; Brooklyn, 0. No games elsewhere on accounts of rain.



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SPECIAL -:- ORDER.



ATTENTION!

—FIRST—

Grand -:- Parade

—OF THE—

Jeffersonian - Club,

1,000 MEN IN LINE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Uniform Hat, Cane and Badge now ready for delivery. Price Complete. $1.50.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

Prof. Fred Reinekes orchestra is rehearsing new music.

John Kelly is quite seriously ill at his home, 32 Madison street.

The Monroeville *Breeze* writes up Mr. Tom Heller's flying machine.

Fort Wayne Chinamen threaten to open a "Washee" at Decatur.

Miss Lillian Stribley, of Union street, is very sick with rheumatism.

Mr. P. A. Randall was granted a new trial in the case of Cody vs. Randall.

Miss Ella Drew, of Chicago, is in the city the guest of her cousin, Mrs. M. Cody.

Mrs. W. L. Scott and daughter, Jennie, will leave to-day for Chicago on a visit.

Among those granted army pensions yesterday, was S. Foster, of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Louis Wolf will leave for the east to-night to look at the great markets for new goods.

Mrs. N. Schlesinger and daughter, Rose, have returned from a week's visit at Bluffton.

The funeral of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leinker took place this afternoon.

Miss Marie Jones, of Lafayette, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. L. M. Jones, of Spy Run avenue.

Miss Annie Ward, of Valparaiso, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Blokes, of 49 Douglass avenue.

Miss Etta Rogers, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilbur Bath, of Madison street.

The "Lost in London" party come to Fort Wayne from Waukesha and go from here to Marion, Ind.

Dr. L. C. Shutt was at Detroit the other day and his friends are telling that the doctor has a bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Masters, of Toledo, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dwelly of 20 McClellan street.

Joe Smith, a young lad living at 16 Gay street, had his hand lacerated in an ice cream freezer at the Bacus restaurant yesterday.

Col. Geo. Ortleib left to-day for Mackinaw to tide over the hay fever season. Mr. Ortleib is a sufferer from that disease.

Dr. J. O. Keller and wife are at Columbus Grove, Ohio, to attend the funeral of Elmer Strain, whose sad drowning has been noted.

Miss Linnie Blaugh came home from Antwerp, Ohio, last night, and went to Roanoke this morning to attend the bed side of a sick sister.

The trustees of the Simpson M. E. church has paid to Mr. James Suthern $1,648, which released his entire claim on the church property.

The ladies of the St. Paul M. E. church will hold one of their grand socials at their temporary building on Walton avenue this evening, to which the public are cordially invited to attend.

The little son of Jerry Conners, of 44 Baker street, had a leg broken last evening on the railroad at Chicago street. He was walking on top of a freight train, when some lumber slipped and crushed his limb.

The fifth supply well at the water works pumping house is nearing completion. The trustees have found in this well system a true source of supply. It will require thirty wells to supply the demands of the city.

The Jeffersonians of the Ninth ward held a splendid meeting last night. Mr. Fred C. Bolts presided, and Mr. Cal Hunter was at the secretary's desk. Hon. J. M. Barrett made a great address, as he always does and put the old democratic truths in new form before the voters over there. Hon. C. A. Munson also responded in a telling talk and the assembly was all enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Dodds and Corporal Smith, stationed at the United States barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., passed through here on the Wabash Wednesday evening, having in charge Edwin Patterson, of West Point, N. Y., a good looking young man of, twenty-seven, who deserted from the army six years ago. Patterson finally gave himself up to the authorities. He was brought back heavily ironed, and Patterson will be given four years at hard labor in the military prison.

Seats are on sale for "Lost in London."

There was no police court this morning, and the Lillie longs for a victim.

Mr. Francis Burgess returns this evening from an extended western trip.

Mr. Robert G. Douglass, the assistant Wabash ticket agent, will spend Sunday at Logansport.

James Barr has appealed his assault and battery case from Esquire Ryan to the superior court.

Mr. Geo. W. Creighton, of Racine, Wis., the engineer of the Little River ditch, is at the Robinson.

Mr. George Saink and family left last evening for an extended visity to friends at Altoona and Ramova, Pa.

A child of Mr. Crosby, clerk at the Wabash freight house, died last night and will be buried to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. C. B. Fitch, general agent of the electric light works, is up in northern Michigan on an extended business trip.

Miss Josie, the little daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Zartman, of West Jefferson street, is better to-day after a short illness.

Last evening the east end German quartet club serenaded Mr. George Pickel, captain of the Central Jeffersonian club.

Mrs. J. H. Frost, of Kansas City, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. O. L. Perry, left this afternoon for Tiffin, Ohio, to visit friends.

Mr. Fletcher Humphrey, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is in the city and will speak at the railroad reading rooms to-morrow afternoon.

John W. Tribolet, Bluffton; C. F. Rapp and wife, Kalamazoo; W. L. Wulebaugh, Angola, and Thos. Dewyer, Boston, are at the Robinson.

A. Houston, formerly southwestern agent of the Thompson-Houston electric light company, is now on the road for the Jenney electric light company.

Mrs. T. J. Logan, who has been in Alabama for several weeks visiting her parents, returned home yesterday, having been met at Cincinnati by Mr. Logan.

Mr. George Lewar, of Altoona, Pa., is in the city visiting Mr. J. C. Howes, the foreman of the Pittsburg boiler shops. He is on his way to Washington territory.

Mr. Charles J. McLain, deputy county auditor, is now occupying the handsome new residence, No. 152 West Creighton avenue, which he recently purchased.

Mr. W. M. Leedy, of Warsaw, has taken charge of the advertising department of THE SENTINEL. Mr. Leedy is experienced in the newspaper business and our advertising patrons will find him a pleasant young gentleman.

The ladies of the St. Paul M. E. church will give one of their grand socials at the temporary building on Walton avenue, this evening. A very enjoyable time is expected and a most cordial invitation is extended to the public.

"Lost in London" will be produced at the Temple Monday with all the advantages of fine scenery and by a company that contains several people of sterling merit. Several new specialties will be introduced, among them the pan pipe singers.

Since the death of Prof. Otto Schmidt, at Evansville, the rumor gained publicity that he had two wives living. The matter was investigated and it was proven that he secured a divorce from his Iowa wife before he married the present Mrs. Schmidt, at Richmond.

We are pleased to learn that the solicitors for the railroad and factory fair are everywhere meeting with encouragement and the town seems to have taken the matter in hand and propose that this shall equal in every regard any previous effort in this line of any organization.

Mr. Walker Blaine sends from Portland, Me., to his former classmate, Mr. Walt Burnham, of this city, one of the satin badges worn at New York on the occasion of his father's return from Europe. The ribbon bears a portrait of Mr. Blaine, with the word "Welcome" above and "James G. Blaine" below. Mr. Burnham prizes the remembrance highly and it is a novelty out here.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger and the Catholic clergy of the city, leave next Monday noon for Notre Dame to attend their biennial retreat. All the clergy of the diocese, with few exceptions, will be in attendance. The gathering will number seventy-one people. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Father Rohn, of New York City. Rev. Father Boobe, of St. Vincent's Academie, with Father Byrne, will be in attendance at the Cathedral in the meantime, and Rev. J. A. Nageleisen will be at St. Mary's church, and attend to St. Paul's and St. Peter's churches. The exercises will conclude on Sunday morning, to be followed by a synod. On Monday several business meetings will be held by the diocesan council, after which a meeting of the Clerical Benevolent association will follow, previous to the return home of the clergy.

The Nickel Plate railway will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return from Aug. 18th to 21st, inclusive, at a rate of $5.60 for the round trip. Tickets good returning until Aug 27th, on account of German Landwehr. 17-4t

Gipsy Queen Emma, Commercial hotel, Calhoun street.

The best and cheapest place in the city to buy campaign hats and badges is Fisch, Meyer & Co.

Our motto is the best goods at the lowest cash prices.
16-3t Star Grocery.

Remnants of Silks and Dress Goods offered in great variety, at the BEE HIVE. Attend the Remnant Sale.

Save your hard earned nickels by buying your Boots and Shoes at the Old Reliable Jacobs Shoe Store, 17 Calhoun.

SOLID AS A MOUNTAIN.

The Democrats of the District Send Greeting to Judge McClellan and Insure a Glorious Victory.

Judge C. A. O. McClellan, the democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth district, has been overwhelmed with congratulations since his nomination. They are all hearty, sincere and so assuring of democratic solidity that THE SENTINEL gives publicity to some of them. They read this way:

FROM SENATOR TURPIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—I congratulate you upon your nomination, and wish you abundant success. Yours truly, DAVID TURPIE.

FROM GOVERNOR GRAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—Please accept my congratulations upon your nomination for congress. You will be triumphantly elected. Your friend, ISAAC P. GRAY.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Hendricks club send greeting and will assist in rolling up for you a large majority in this district.
J. C. WILLIARD, President.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Accept my congratulations. Allen county will give you 4,000 majority.
MONTGOMERY HAMILTON, Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Accept my congratulations. We are all well satisfied with the nomination. When all the democrats of Allen county know you as well as I do, you will get every vote. I know you will make friends here. CHARLES MCCULLOCH, Ex-Chairman Co. Com.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.

MY DEAR JUDGE:—I am delighted to hear of your nomination. I am no politician and can not do much to help you, but I shall take much pleasure in giving you my vote. PERSONAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—We congratulate you on your nomination, and wish you success. You have our hearty support.
LOUIS WOLF & Co.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 10.—Information is just received of your nomination. Permit me to congratulate you on your success and to assure you of my best wishes for your success in November.
STEPHEN A. POWERS.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 10.—The first news of the convention reached me today, and I hasten to assure you that the result attained is indeed very gratifying. Accept my congratulations on your success and my prediction of a like result in November next. Promising everything in my power that will aid in your election, I am very truly,
FRANK M. POWERS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Accept my congratulations on your nomination yesterday. The district is safe in your hands and I shall do all in my power to aid you in rolling up a big majority in this county. CHARLES WORDEN.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Accept my congratulations. When your campaign opens, command me and I will be glad to serve your cause for your own self and in support of democratic principles.
O. L. BALLOU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—We have learned with much pleasure of your nomination. Please accept my congratulations. I have been here since the beginning of the present session of congress, but expect to go to my home in Plymouth, Ind., leaving here Wednesday. Knowing you will be elected, I congratulate you in advance. Sincerely yours. DAN. MCDONALD,
Ed. Plymouth *Democrat*, and member of state central committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—I heartily congratulate you upon your nomination. I hope the past differences among the democracy of the district will now disappear, and that harmony will prevail. I have no doubt of the result at the election.
WM. S. KIBBE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Congratulations are in order. You have mine. Just heard of your nomination, and am more than satisfied. Of course you will get there. You always do. Kind regards and best wishes.
GEO. B. FLEMING.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 10.—I had the pleasure of reporting your convention in my capacity as correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and very much desire to see you defeat Mr. White. With regards, I am yours very truly. JOHN EASTMAN,
Ed. Wabash *Times*.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Permit me to congratulate you on your nomination for congress, and to say to you that Allen county will give you not less than 4,000 majority. It was a happy termination of what seemed to be the only thing in the way of a united party and every democrat rejoices with you.
CHARLES F. MORDEN, Mayor.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Please allow me to congratulate you on your nomination. I feel a great interest in your election, and your nomination gives great satisfaction.
JAMES WILKINSON, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 13.—The nomination of Judge McClellan gives universal satisfaction here. He will poll the party vote solid.
J. E. MCDONALD, Ed. *Banner*.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Aug. 14.—The congressional nomination is well received in this county. We will have a fine majority this time. Respectfully,
G. F. FELIX, County Superintendent.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Allow me to sincerely congratulate you on your nomination. It is in your case a deserved honor. Of course, I know little from democratic sources, but I believe they are all pleased here; that is, the rank and file. PERSONAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Allow me to congratulate you on your nomination. I feel sure that you will be elected by a large majority. Your nomination gives excellent satisfaction.
SAMUEL M. HENCH, Ex-Judge Fort Wayne Superior Court.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—Just heard of your nomination and send congratulations. I will be down the last of this week and will extend them personally. Yours truly, JAMES I. BEST.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Please accept my congratulations on your good fortune in securing the nomination for congress. It gives universal satisfaction in Lagrange, and the democrats are all solid for your election. Be assured that if I can do anything to assist you, it will be cheerfully done. I have talked with David Boyer, of Lima. He reports all favorable there. Hoping all will go well for yourself, state and national tickets, I remain respectfully,
C. A. BRANT.

Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is the specific for this disease, and leaves no poisons to produce disainess, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

We do not offer presents with our Teas. They speak for themselves.
16-3t Star Grocery.

Wall papers have advanced in the east, but the City Book Store of Renner, Grateley & Co., are still selling at the old price. 56 Calhoun. 17-2t

At 3 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, August 21st, train will leave via G. R. & I. for Cincinnati; $3.25 for round trip, good for return until August 23d.

The City Book Store of Renner, Grateley & Co., have just received the finest line of ladies' writing material and visiting cards ever brought to this city, well worth the trouble to call and see. 56 Calhoun. 17-2t

Canton flannels, red flannels in plain and twilled and white flannels at our usual low prices.
STEWART & HAHN.

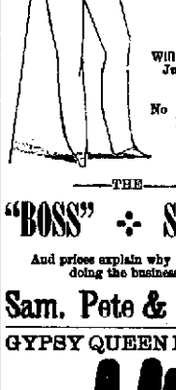
Our assortment of Ladies' and Gents' fine Shoes is complete. We are offering a great many special bargains in fine Shoes. Redlick's Shoe Store.

Large crowds of buyers at the BEE HIVE Attending the Remnant Sale. Don't miss it. To-morrow, Saturday and Monday.

998 pairs of ladies rubbers just received; price 25 cents per pair at Redlick's.

Straw Hats of all styles and the very latest patterns at greatly reduced prices so as to make ready for our Fall stock. Now is the opportunity to buy goods in this line very cheap.
MERGENTHEIM'S BAZAR.
16-2t

There was a lively race at the fair grounds last evening, between horses owned by Joe W. Bell, Dr. Will Shryock and Mr. Steve Boud. Dr. Shryock won the first heat in 2:48¼ and Mr. Bell won the two succeeding heats in 2:46½ and 2:45 taking the honors of the evening.



Are You Hunting for

Bargains?

OUR

Annual

Clearance

Sale!

Will Catch You Just Right.

No Talk, But Music.

—THE—

"BOSS" -:- STOCK

And prices explain why we are doing the business.

Sam. Pete & Max.

GYPSY QUEEN EMMA



The Celebrated Palmist, Astrologer, Medium and Adviser.

FORTUNE TELLER!

Will positively leave Fort Wayne September 1st. Consultation 50c and $1. Commercial Hotel, Calhoun street.

PANTALOON SALE

—AT THE—

C. O. D.

Attracting Crowds of Buyers, Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

198 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 65c and 75c, go for 38 cents.
222 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth 85 and 90c, go for 50 cents.
311 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1, go for 75 cents.
95 Pairs of Children's Short Pants, worth $1.25, go for 85 cents.

MEN'S - PANTS!

260 Pairs of Union Pants, worth $1.50, at 95 cents.
357 Pairs of Cassimere Pants, worth 88, at $1.25.
219 Pairs of Cassimere and Worsted Pants, worth $4, at $2.95.
330 Pairs of Finest Tailor-made Pants, worth 7, 6 and 5 dollars, at $3.90.
600 Pairs of Regular Merchant Tailor Patterns—no tailor will make them for less than 7.50, 9 and 10 dollars—at 4, 5 and 6 dollars.

This is a Great Opportunity for Pantaloons at low prices.

C. O. D.

Three Stores,

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE SHOD HERE

For 25 years the name Heywood on a boot or shoe has been a guarantee of its horiesty in material and workmanship. The Heywood Shoe is the best wearing and most comfortable shoe made for men's wear. They will suit you so well that you will insist upon having them afterward. The next time you buy a pair of shoes ask to see the Heywood.

HEYWOOD BOOT AND SHOE CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

For Sale by SCHIEFER & DAVENPORT.

WANTED.

WANTED—Girls or women to assort rags or paper, nice clean place to work. Apply, Wall Bros., & Co. 24 and 26 E. Columbia street. 17-3t

WANTED—The Union Central Life Insurance Co. among dealers to secure the service of a competent man to solicit in the city of Fort Wayne. Apply to U. L. Wambaugh, special agent, rooms 7 and 8, Foster block. 17-tf

INSURANCE Against

Tornados,
Cyclones and
Wind Storms in the following companies:
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Home, New York.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Mass.
One year 65c. per 100.
Three years $1.90 per 100.
Five years $4.50 per 100.
LOMBARD'S AGENCY,
July14-2m 35 Calhoun Street.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WILLIAM Reynolds, an orphan boy, age about 19. Adopted from the Chicago House of the Friendless in 1880. Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister, Lizzie Ivy, address Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, City Missionary, care of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill 30-6t

WANTED—By a large eastern manufacturer, a salesman well acquainted with the retail grocery trade of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, to sell a staple article on salary or commission. Traveling expenses will be paid. Man under 35 years of age, and single, preferred. Address, giving references, W. G. G. Sentinel office, Fort Wayne. July-30-1m

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE MAN (ONE OUT of employment preferred) to travel on moderate salary and work himself up; representing in his own locality, an old established house. References exchanged. Gay's Manufacturing House, 38 Beade St., N. Y.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen, on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of all the leading cities and towns. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country, send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Mf'g Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LUELLA M. DERBYSHIRE-Southwest corner Broadway and Jefferson. Diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 9. 15-tf

MARY A. WHERRY, M. D., Office and Residence No. 29 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies. May 24-tf.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms, No. 338 East Wayne street. Inquire at H. H. Barcus' bakery, 92 Calhoun street. 11-tf

LOST.

LOST.—A willow splasher to baby buggy Finder will confer a favor by reporting to this office. 9-tf.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Will sell for cash or exchange for real estate, my interest in the finest and best located meat market in Fort Wayne, at No. 44 West Berry street, now doing a good business. Reason for selling out is, have not the time to devote to the business. Enquire of L. C. Hunter, county treasurer's office. 15-tf

FOR SALE—The counters and shelving of a store room with all new and very cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Mary Agnew, 42 West Jefferson street. 7-tf